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Wages 'As Usual' in N. E.; Women's Corps Approved; British Destroyers Sunk

The World's Day—May 12, 1942

New England: Wage Increases 'As Usual' Sought

President Roosevelt's request for wage stabilization is having no effect in most of Massachusetts industry, where wage increases "as usual" are being sought, a survey disclosed. [Page 2.]

German generals might deliberately allow a revolution to foment within Germany, if they find themselves losing the war, a Free French Army officer asserted at Boston. [Page 5.]

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters, at their twenty-second annual convention in Boston, urged scrutiny of Congressional Representatives and election of nonisolationists. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Many a boy was thrilled—and not a few adults, too—as the Circus came to Boston for a six-day stand. [Pictures: Page 2.]

Washnigton: Women's Corps Bill at White House

Legislation authorizing establishment of a Women's Auxiliary Corps of up to 150,000 volunteer women was approved, 38 to 27, by the Senate and sent to the White House.

Leon Henderson, appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee in secret session, was understood to have advocated not only forced savings and drastic cuts in income tax exemptions, but also a general freezing of wages. [Financial Page.]

Representative Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, gave unofficial figures for the ultimate goal of the Army as 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 men and 1,000,000 men for the Navy.

Thinner and plainer glass containers were ordered by the War Production Board so as to permit manufacturers to turn out an estimated 30 per cent more jars, glasses, and bottles with the same amount of material.

The War Production Board cut cocoa processing about 30 per cent because of the shortage of shipping space for cocoa beans which come mainly from the African Gold and Ivory Coasts and from Brazil.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for $210,000,000 to increase the Marine and War Risk Insurance Fund of the War Shipping Administration.

The House debated a Senate-approved measure boosting the pay of fighting men as the House Military Committee heard Federal Security Administrator McNutt discuss legislation to make financial provision for dependents of soldiers.

Francis P. Moran, described as State Director of the Christian Front in Massachusetts, and the Rev. Walton Cole, a Unitarian Minister, both of Boston, are scheduled to appear tomorrow before a Federal Grand Jury investigating the discontinued weekly magazine, Social Justice, founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

The United States has raised its diplomatic representative to the Norwegian Government from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador, it was learned as President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., now Minister to Norway, to be Ambassador.

The War: Three British Destroyers Sunk

Mediterranean: Three British destroyers were admitted by the Admiralty to have been sunk by Axis bombers in the Mediterranean. More than 500 officers and men from the three ships—Lively, Jackal, and Kipling—were reported saved.

Atlantic: The U. S. Navy announced that a medium-sized Dutch merchant vessel had been torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast and that survivors had been landed at an East Coast port.

Atlantic: London said a United States-built bomber set fire to a 10,000-ton German merchant ship in a Nazi convoy attacked off the Norwegian coast. Berlin admitted the attack, but said the ships escaped unscathed while three Hudson bombers were shot down.

British casualties: British Empire armed forces suffered 183,550 casualties—48,973 of whom were killed—during the first two years of the war, it was officially announced in London.

Russia: The Russians appeared to have repelled a Nazi attack of some force on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea. Considerable doubt prevails as to whether the attack marked the beginning of a long-awaited German drive for the oil of the Caucasus.

Burma: Both British on the west and Chinese on the East were holding up the Japanese advance in Burma with counterattacks. The British drove back an advance guard of river-borne troops 140 miles northwest of Mandalay, while the Chinese still held the enemy at the border.

Australia: Allied airmen struck two transports around the Solomon Islands and straddled a tanker in the Louisiad archipelago, while two submarines were either sunk or damaged around the Australian coasts.

National: Destroyer Ready Six Months Ahead

The destroyer Lardner was delivered to the U. S. Navy at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, almost six months ahead of the contract date.

Europe: 24 Netherlanders Executed by Nazis

Twenty-four Netherlands were executed by the Nazis, bringing to 96 the number of Hollanders shot for alleged complicity in a plot to pave the way for an Allied invasion, the Netherlands Radio announced.

Prime Minister Churchill declared that air-borne invasion of Britain "becomes more and more a possibility," but said that any attempt of the Germans to land in Britain would be a descent into a "hornets' nest."

Spain restored to convents and monasteries, which are under the protection of the state, the right to force present owners to sell back farmlands to the Roman Catholic institutions. Government sale of monastic holdings dates from the Carlist wars and the ownership has been a major source of contention.

A Nazi concentration camp has been established at Joerstadmoen where 700 Norwegian schoolteachers are systematically tortured "to break them physically and spiritually," the Norwegian Government-in-exile in London charged. [Page 7.]

A Finnish-Swedish trade pact by which Sweden agreed to send Finland 35,000,000 crowns (nominally about $8,050,000) worth of iron, steel, and machinery this year, and a 35,000,000-crown credit to buy food in German-occupied Denmark, was announced in Helsingfors.

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Russian Icebreaker Arrives in Valparaiso

VALPARAISO, Chile, May 12 (AP)—The Russian Icebreaker Mikoyan arrived here May 10. Members of the crew disembarked and marched to the monument of the Chilean naval hero Arturo Prat, where they placed a floral wreath. Crowds cheered.

Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Rise From 3 To 5 Gallons Held Possible

Increase in gas ration unit in near future forecast as registration gets under way.

Possibility that the value of the gasoline ration card unit now set at three gallons may be increased to four or five gallons after Federal officials obtain complete information about transportation facilities serving the eastern seaboard was advanced today in Massachusetts.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, today said this was a distinct possibility. This information was also supported by off-the-record statements from a Federal official close to the gasoline situation.

This news from Mr. Moore came as 1,000,000 New England motorists started registering at schools for gasoline ration cards needed to purchase gasoline starting at 12:01 a. m. Friday.

"Doubling Up"

After a conference with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this morning, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration, emphasized the necessity of automobile owners "doubling up" and insisted that an automobile from now on must be considered community property to be put to the most effective use in the interest of all.

Even when used in business or gainful occupation, the extra allowance of gasoline can be granted only on a showing that travel by automobiles is absolutely necessary, that the business cannot be conducted by mail or telephone, and that public transportation facilities will not serve the purpose, Mr. Parkman said.

Meanwhile, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, who is in charge of registration activities, stated that drivers who customarily drive to work will receive sufficient gasoline for their needs.

Governor Saltonstall, after talking with Mr. Parkman and Mr. Downey said efforts will be made to lend State workers to local rationing boards to help them act on anticipated appeals from persons who believe they should be allowed more gasoline during the May 15 to July 1 emergency ration period.

Ration Helpers

The Department of Public Works, it was learned, has assigned 100 of its employees to work with the Rationing Board for 10 days beginning Friday. These include 58 engineers from the highway division and 42 investigators and examiners of the Registry of Motor Vehicles to help on appeals.

In the meantime the possibility of allowing rebates on compulsory automobile insurance premiums to motorists whose cars remain idle because of gasoline rationing is being surveyed by Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington, Governor Saltonstall revealed.

Mr. Moore pointed out that a complete survey is now being made of the transportation facilities serving New England with gasoline and fuel oil. These facilities include canal barges, every available tank car, trucks equipped with trailers and the like.

"Many leaders," Mr. Moore said, "are taking an optimistic stand on what this survey will show."

Oil in the Crux

On the other hand, Mr. Moore said the problem of supplying sufficient fuel oil to heat homes and keeping war plants operating is the crux of the entire situation.

However, he added, the Washington order that no tank car must lay over in any area for more than 24 hours makes at least 5,000 additional tank cars available for the eastern seaboard.

Canada to cut tourist 'gas': Page 2.

Russians Halt Nazi Drive in Kerch; U.S. Plans Army-Navy of 9,000,000, Routs Bottleneck on Machine Tools

Enormous strides made in year to overcome obstacles raised by lack of tools.

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 12—I wish every American who still wonders whether his country is all-out for victory could have accompanied our group through two machine tool plants here in the Cincinnati area. Then everyone would fully understand, as we do, what lies behind the marvel of America's already formidable arms production.

In these two giant plants we have seen evidence of how the Nation's 1-A bottleneck—a hobbling shortage of machine tools—is being effectively smashed after one short year In that time the output of these first-line tools of victory, without which not a soldier could fight in modern mechanized war, nor a warship sail, has doubled.

Although the spectacular roles in industry's victorious drive toward full-tide arms production are generally reserved for the plane plants, the tank arsenals, and the shipyards, these are as useless as guns without shells until the machine tool factories have led the way. Planes, guns, tanks and ships are the second wave of America's offensive against the Axis. The first is the production of the machines to build them.

Production Speeds Up

The two plants visited here by our group of 20 newspapermen are the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, one of the world's largest manufacturers of machine tools, and the R. K. Leblond Machine Tool Company. The latter holds a heavy portion of all American contracts for equipment essen-

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Rising military power is illustrated again by new naval blows in Pacific.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—New signs and new measures betokening America's mounting military power were in evidence in the capital today.

They were manifest in the disclosures by high officials that the War and Navy Departments are preparing for nothing less than a combined United States force of 9,000,000 men.

They were manifest in the State Department's contemptuous ignoring of Pierre Laval's attempt to prevent Washington from establishing an agreed protectorate over Martinique and Guadeloupe, French possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

They were manifest in the continuing toll of Japanese ships which America's roving submarines and United Nations' naval and air forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur are taking in the Pacific.

They are embraced more fully in the following developments:

From both Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, came the simultaneous disclosure that an Army of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 are the objectives of the United States Government and that the steps necessary to bring this huge striking force into being are being taken.

"Unofficial" Estimates

Chairman Vinson's estimate of the man-power needs of the nation's armed forces have just been placed before his committee and while Mr. Vinson described them as "unofficial," they are recognized as constituting an informal statement of what the Army and Navy have in prospect.

An American Army and Navy of such proportions have not heretofore been discussed on the record by such highly placed spokesmen of the Government.

The House Committee Chairman made no reservations when he de-

Continued on Page 20, Column 6

Associated Press

China on Guard

After having made a check on the range finder of his gun, this Chinese antiaircraft gunner keeps on the lookout for Japanese planes over Chungking.

Reports say 2,000,000 Germans were thrown into peninsula in spring offensive.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Reports broadcast from Bern of 2,000,000 Germans thrown into a great offensive on the Kerch Peninsula in South Russia appeared to announce Hitler's long-awaited spring attack. Whether the outbreak of fresh German activity in this field during the past four days assumes anything like the proportions heralded by Bern remains to be seen.

Mr. Churchill last Sunday said: "We have not so far seen any evidence of those great concentrations of German masses which usually precede their large-scale offensive."

Nor is there any definite evidence at the moment that the Kerch attack, which Russians claim to have halted, is any more than a local operation.

Nevertheless, campaigning soon will be possible along the whole Russian Front and it is natural that the German command should be feeling out the strength of the Russian armies at various points.

The deplorable collapse of the British defense in Burma adds to the uneasiness of any German stirrings in the Caucasus region which might well attempt to connect up with the Japanese advancing westward into India.

As the remnants of the single British division retreat toward the mountains on the India border, backed at last apparently by an RAF detachment that has attacked the transport trucks and river boats of the pursuing Japanese, General Wavell is pushing ahead a defensive system for India. From a central headquarters he will direct armies in the northeast, the northwest and the south, at the same time raising fresh defense forces. The old system of concentrating the British force on the northwest frontier against the unruly border tribes has been abandoned and preparations have been made to face the far more portentous dangers from the Axis powers.

Meanwhile, the struggle continues unabated at sea. The British concede the loss of three destroyers, sunk by German bombers off the African coast in the Eastern Mediterranean. The RAF in turn attacked a German convoy off the Norwegian coast and left a 10,000-ton merchant ship on fire.

In the Southwest Pacific, Allied bombers struck two transports off the Solomon Islands and sunk or damaged two submarines in the Coral Sea.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced that the Japanese fleet taking part in the Coral Sea fighting still was being sought around the Pacific islands. At the same time, new light has been thrown on this mysterious engagement by a Japanese ceremony in which the Emperor, in a special rescript, has congratulated the Japanese Coral Sea Commander for his brilliant victory.

Nazis Push French Labor; Naval Staff at Toulon?

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 12 (AP)—The German Military Command in France issued today a sweeping decree taking to itself powers to increase working hours in French enterprises and ordering employers to report immediately the number and categories of workmen made available for other work as a result of longer hours.

Presumably the order applies only to the Occupied Zone.

Despite abolition of the old Popular Front laws, a large proportion of French industry has been working a 40-hour week, and even as little as half that in order to spread the limited employment possibilities since the armistice.

The decree of Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, Military Commandant of Occupied France, said minimum working hours would be set by the economic service of the occupation authorities. Lengthening of hours would render many persons unemployed, and it is with them that the census order deals.

The implication is that the Germans intend thus to increase their pool of forced labor, which has been reported running short of the Nazi demands.

Göring Expected

BERN, Switzerland, May 12 (AP)—With French-German negotiations reaching a state of urgency, Reichsmarshal Herman Göring may meet tomorrow with Chief of State Pétain and Chief of Government Laval to reach final decisions, it was reported today in foreign diplomatic quarters.

It was reported that Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's representative in Paris, and Laval met yesterday at Moulins, on the French demarkation line, and laid the groundwork for the expected meeting with Reichsmarshal Göring.

Madagascar widens rift between Vichy and London: Page 7.

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP)—The Tass News Agency reported today in a Stockholm dispatch that representatives of the German Naval General Staff had arrived at Toulon, French Naval base, where Admiral Jean Darlan, Chief of French armed forces, was said to have arrived yesterday.

This dispatch also said that French military authorities had established contact with the headquarters at Rouen fo Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, German Commander in Western France, and that troop movements were going on in the Occupied Zone.

Pétain at Parleys

PARIS, May 12 (AP)—Chief of State Pétain returned to Vichy today on a special train from his suddenly interrupted holiday on the Riviera and immediately began a series of conferences with the Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, and various cabinet members.

It was said the Marshal's vacation was cut short "because of circumstances," the nature of which still was not revealed at noon.

An official statement was issued after the conference between Marshal Pétain and M. Laval informing the public of the Marshal's arrival and of the conference.

M. Laval met Marshal Pétain at the station and took him by automobile to the Hôtel du Parc, where they went into conference. Marshal Pétain spent the remainder of the morning calling on various Cabinet Ministers, including the Minister of Colonies, Jules Brévie.

It was recalled that M. Laval called the Marshal by telephone three times daily while Marshal Pétain was away, and the day before the Marshal's decision to return M. Laval saw the heads of the French land, sea, and air forces.

The communiqué announcing

Continued on Page 20, Column 6

'Put Trust in God', Malta Governor Says

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Thirty-nine raiding planes have been shot down over Britain's Malta fortress in the large-scale attacks that were resumed May 10, 11 and 12, British sources said today.

This figure, added to Malta reports of 20 more planes probably shot down and 25 more damaged in the three days, indicated that 84 German and Italian aircraft had been destroyed or damaged during the three-day air offensive.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—"I trusted God and followed Him, I exhorted the Maltese to trust in God. And though we were at the opposite poles of religious thought, this cemented the friendship between us."

Those were the simple words of Lieut. Gen. Sir William Dobbie when I learned from him here the inside story of life today in much-bombed Malta. He was Governor until he was relieved May 7 by Viscount Gort and Monday night, in recognition of his unflinching service, the King decorated him with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Malta's defense is an epic of the war. The harder it has been hit, the harder it has hit back. In the past three days, with substantial reinforcements of Spitfire fighters in action, the defenders had a record bag for such a period: 32 Axis planes destroyed, 29 probably destroyed, 40 others damaged.

This Mediterranean keypoint where the air-raid alert has been sounded nearly 2,500 times and where more than 20,000 homes have been shattered by Nazi and Fascist bombs, is the most densely populated residential area in the world with 2,000 persons to the square mile. But the Maltese have risen proudly and cheerfully to the heavy and protracted ordeal. General Dobbie declares that it has been for him a "privilege to have spent two years with such stout-hearted people."

Silent on Own Deed

Of his own part in helping to sustain that stout heartedness, he said nothing. Of the garrison's steadfastness and efficiency all he would say was: "That is taken for granted." But it requires no feat of imagination to assess the responsibility he shouldered or the effectiveness of his administration in regard to the complex problems entailed in looking after 270,000 inhabitants apart from the garrison—of the little island that produces less than 10 per cent of its own food, has no manufacturing trade, and no capacity to produce war materials.

Malta has been described as the British Empire's unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean narrows, and General Dobbie emphasized the close relationship that has developed between the island and the Royal Navy in which hundreds of Maltese now are serving. Malta and the Navy are mutually dependent upon one another and, in retiring, the Governor said: "They know each other very well."

"How is it proposed to handle the problem raised by the prospect

Continued on Page 20, Column 5

Synthetic Rubber Output Seen as Adequate by 1945

Expressing the opinion that the huge rubber plantations of the Dutch East Indies, now in the hands of the Japanese, will not be needed as far as this country's future supply of rubber is concerned, William I. Burt of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, declared today that the development of synthetic rubber in the United States by either late 1944 or early 1945 will adequately cover civilian and military needs.

The United States' present rubber situation is extremely serious, Mr. Burt said. "There is barely enough crude rubber on hand to see us through 1943's military needs and what little synthetic rubber the industry can contribute to our stock piles this year will make little material difference," he said.

Mr. Burt is attending the 34th semiannual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, now convening at the Hotel Statler.

Francis Frary, Director of Research in charge of the Patent Department of the American Aluminum Company, speaking of the patent discussion in Washington, said that if political leaders would refer to a law established during the last war—which he said was sponsored by President Roosevelt when Assistant Secretary of the Navy—it would be clear to the public that the Government has "every lawful right to take any patent they need and use it for war production purposes without putting the manufacturer in the position of being sued by the inventor."

Mr. Frary pointed out that an inventor under the present law, declared constitutional by the courts, would have to sue the United States Government. The proposed law would discourage small manufacturers bidding on war production orders requiring the use of certain patent rights, Mr. Frary said, because the inventor could sue the manufacturer. This would hamper production as

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Scene of Nazi Setback

By a Staff Artist

Kerch Peninsula

Where the Russians are reported to have halted a heavy German attack.

Nazi Offensive?

The first phase of what may or may not be the long-awaited Nazi drive for the oil fields of the Caucasus and the Middle East appears to have been won by the Russians. The Germans admitted that offensive operations were under way but denied that they constituted a major drive.

Dispatches reaching both Moscow and London assert that the Nazis, supported by strong aerial and mechanized units, launched a strong attack in the Kerch Peninsula, but that Russian resistance halted them in their tracks after four days of fighting.

London was more outspoken in its claims of Russian successes than Moscow. The mid-day communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau said that nothing important had occurred in the Crimea Monday night, indicating that the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Call for Wage Stabilization Said to Have Had Little Effect in the Bay State

Cutler Reports Tax Abatement Of $1,500,000

Property in downtown Boston is regarded by the Appellate Tax Board as overvalued by 16 per cent with the result that the City must pay an annual total abatement of more than $1,500,000, Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel, disclosed today in his annual report.

Completing his first full year as Corporation Counsel, Mr. Cutler told Mayor Maurice J. Tobin that as a result of the "pre-trial procedure" evolved during 1941, the disposal of tax appeals had "reached the highest annual total since the Board's establishment in 1930."

Tax assessments for property in the City of Boston total $180,603,156.

Total assessed value of property involved in abatement proceedings during the calendar year of 1941 was $180,603,156. The total overvaluation found was $29,014,550, or 16 per cent, Mr. Cutler pointed out.

Cutler Explains

He added, however, that property assessed at $20,000 or less was overvalued by only 11.7 per cent, and he concluded that "down town" Boston property bore a fare higher share of overassessment than did residential districts.

Discussing also in his report the subject of the city law department's record before the Supreme Judicial Court, Mr. Cutler pointed out that of 12 cases of all kinds decided last year, ten were decided in favor of the city. The Corporation Counsel is the individual who defends the city in legal actions.

During 1941, said Mr. Cutler, the total amount which Boston paid out as a result of tort actions against the city was $86,396.08. Tort actions are suits for damage brought against the city as a result of injuries received on Boston streets.

The Corporation Counsel commented briefly and factually upon the city's most celebrated legal dispute of the year, namely, the attempt to collect from former Mayor James M. Curley approximately $40,000. The fact that Mr. Curley was defeated in the legal action and ordered to pay the city $500 a week was relegated to a footnote in Mr. Cutler's report.

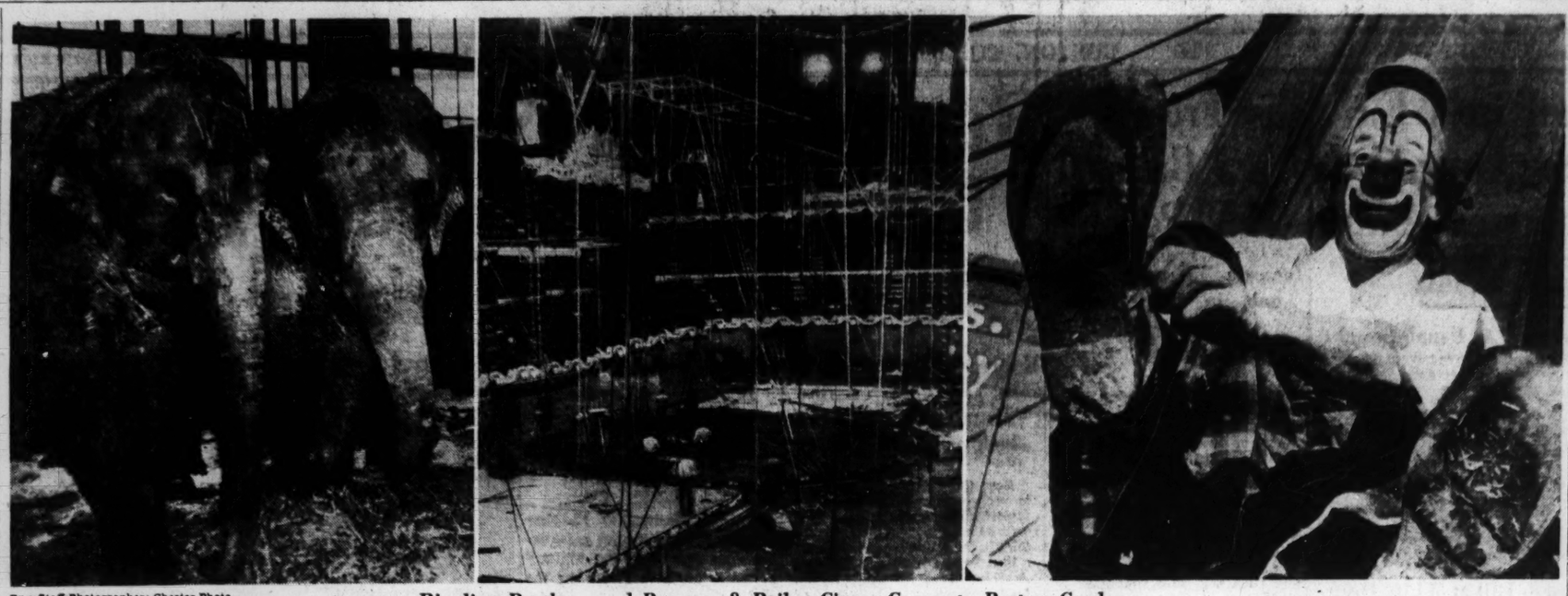
Service to Public

The Counsel said that in his opinion the pre-trial method of disposing of tax abatement appeals, which had resulted in a 67 per cent increase in the number of cases disposed of, constituted a "great step forward in service to the public." Even more significant, he said, than the expeditious disposal of appeals is the fact that the number of old cases carried over at the year's end decreased 14.7 per cent over 1940. This was the first time that the number of carry-overs had decreased since 1930, he pointed out.

An overvaluation of 16 per cent is not unusual for Boston. The figure has been approximately the same since 1938. Real estate men have carried on intermittent campaigns of complaint, on the basis that there should be a steady decline in the figure.

John P. Squire Company Gets 'Minuteman Flag'

The Treasury Department has honored the John P. Squire Company as the first industrial plant in Massachusetts whose employees subscribed 100 per cent for war bonds on a pay-roll deduction basis.



By a Staff Photographer; Chester Photo

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus Comes to Boston Garden

Around the North Station was one of the busiest places in the Hub today as elephants (left) were made ready for their ballet number. Riggers made the interior of the Garden (center) a maze of ropes, nets, and high wires, and Lou Jacobs, veteran clown, once more donned the paint of his profession. Some 1,500 performers, roustabouts, and other circus personnel prepared for what they expect will be the greatest circus week in Boston's history. The first performance was given this afternoon. Other shows are scheduled twice daily through next Sunday.

Canada to Cut Tourist 'Gas' For Americans on May 15

OTTAWA, May 12 (AP)—The gasoline ration allowance for United States and other tourists in Canada will be drastically reduced May 15, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announces, "because of the increasing gravity of the gasoline shortage in Canada."

A new order, issued by Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle of Toronto and approved by R. C. Bekinshaw, Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board, will abolish the 20-unit coupon book which has been provided for tourists remaining in Canada more than 48 hours. This book is good for 100 imperial gallons under the present quota.

The order provides that if a United States or foreign car tourist proposes to stay in Canada long enough to need more gasoline than he has in his tank at the time he enters the country, he will be given at the border a ration book permitting the purchase of four units—20 gallons.

No more than one of these four units coupon books will be issued for any one car in any one year.

If a tourist runs out of coupons, he will be given no more, and will have to arrange some other method of transporting his car back to the United States; for example, by freight.

Meanwhile Canada's gasoline store "is steadily becoming worse," the Munitions and Supply Department said last night and predicted new transportation regulations will mean re-routing and re-scheduling of many bus services and abolition of duplicating runs.

The new orders make it mandatory for every operator to justify "as essential to a nation at war any route which he now operates or intends to operate."

Long Ration Wait

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12 (AP)—A rush of applicants for Gasoline ration cards caught school officials unprepared today, and some motorists stood in line for two hours before receiving their cards.

Superintendent of Schools Harry B. Marsh said it had been anticipated that registering would be light during the day and heavy at night. Extra workers would be used tomorrow and Thursday, he added.

State Parks 'About as Usual'

Recreation business as usual is the planned program at Massachusetts State forests and parks, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, announced today.

The Commissioner said that because outdoor recreation is an important factor in maintaining civilian morale and is in accordance with President Roosevelt's wishes to continue recreation, the Department has not curtailed its recreation service to the public.

He pointed out that the five State parks and recreation areas on 25 State forests are being opened to the public.

While the Salisbury Beach reservation has been largely restricted for Army use, Mr. Kenney said, the beach front is still available for bathing, subject to such further restrictions as the Army may impose.

Commissioner Kenney believed that there will be extensive use of the recreational facilities this year, notwithstanding the tire shortage and gasoline rationing. He said that limited use of automobiles will result in persons spending an entire Sunday at a near-by forest or park rather than stopping for a picnic to be followed by a motor ride. A recreation guide of the forests and parks will be sent upon request to the Conservation Department, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Long Said to Frown On Tax Rate Cuts

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 12 (AP)—Howard G. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, said today State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long had advised him he would not approve a proposed $1.20 reduction in the city's tax rate.

Mr. Brown said Commissioner Long maintained that a cushion should be kept against an anticipated increase next year due to loss of revenue from gasoline and other taxes.

The present rate is $40.

Big Civil-War Cannon In Maine Going for Scrap

WEST BUXTON, Maine, May 12 (AP)—The old muzzle-loader cannon that has barked jubilantly every fourth of July and on the eve of every presidential election since Civil War days soon will do its part in the current war.

The gun, containing more than a ton of cast iron, will be turned over soon to the Maine Salvage Committee by Robert L. Hargraves, grandson of A. K. P. Lord, who gave it to the Town as a replacement for one of Revolutionary War days which had exploded from an overcharge of powder during an election celebration.

Boston Postmastership Slated for Career Man

Appointment of a new Postmaster at Boston to succeed the late Peter F. Tague is about to be made, it was reported at the Federal Building today. A noncompetitive examination is understood to be contemplated for "career men" in the Boston Postal District having a record of 35 years of service.

Several men in the Boston district and in that class include John W. Cleavy, Acting Postmaster; Patrick J. Connolly, Assistant Postmaster, and John J. Breslin, Chief Post Office Inspector.

Ship Channel Deepening Has No Opposition

Extension of the 40-foot ship channel of Boston Harbor from its present terminus opposite Commonwealth Pier, East Boston, upstream past the Navy Yard to the Mystic Terminal, where the State has authorized expenditure of $4,700,000 for a modern pier, was urged today at a hearing in the Federal Building.

No opposition was voiced at the hearing, which was before United States Army Engineers, with Col. Leonard B. Gallagher presiding. Port, shipping, and industrial men attending the hearing and testified in favor of the project.

The present channel from off East Boston to Mystic Docks is 35 feet deep, it was brought out. Immediate authorization of the project and as speedy a start on the actual work as possible was urged by Frank S. Davis of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Looking ahead to normal times, he said, the port of Boston wants to be prepared for any eventuality with deep water to the site of the new pier.

Figures were given by Mr. Davis covering the 1940 volume of commerce of the port—last official figures for a full year before the entry of the United States into the war—disclosed that 19,018,305 tons of ocean freight was handled here, which is the largest figure of any year in a decade. Mr. Davis testified that 55 per cent of the total commerce of Boston in the year 1936 was handled over Hoosac and Mystic Piers, both in Charlestown.

Andrew F. Lane for the Port Authority, Herbert S. Evans for the Foreign Commerce Club, C. S. Robinson of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Edward B. Murphy of the Walter Channing Real Estate Office, Harry G. Gilbert of the Socony Vacuum Company, Raymond P. Delano of the Dorchester Board of Trade, and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of the Port Authority supported the channel deepening. The hearing adjourned with Colonel Gallagher taking the evidence under consideration.

Greater Leadership Planned By League of Women Voters

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters, alert to the new demands placed upon it by wartime conditions, stated today that its emphasis has changed, from study only, to study and leadership, whereby it will attempt not only to spread information but to produce an understanding of the problems of government among as many citizens as possible.

This outline of purpose was presented this morning by Mrs. Moses H. Lurie, Program Chairman of the Massachusetts League, at the opening session of its 22nd Annual Convention in the Hotel Sheraton, Boston. Reporting on the League's wartime service program, Mrs. Lurie told the members specifically how such a plan can effectively be carried on—through the intelligent distribution of fliers and through widespread local publicity.

"League members today," Mrs. Lurie said, "are doing many jobs, but this wartime service is one for which we must make time. It is as important as any to which we can devote ourselves."

Election Plans

Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, Chairman of the Elections Committee and uncontested nominee for president next year, carried out the same theme in her report on plans for electing a responsible Congress, saying that by far the most important part of the work would be the League's campaign to elect a Congress capable of dealing with the problems of war and of the peace.

She declared that never had more hearty support been given by the League to any statement of policy than was given to that announced at the recent National Convention in Chicago, which was to demand that candidates for Congress shall be men whose first interest is to win the war regardless of political, sectional, or special interest, and who recognize that there can be no compromise with fascism; men who know fascism at home when they see it and have proved their devotion to a democratic solution of the governmental problems they face; and men who have demonstrated their understanding of the part the country must play in an interdependent world.

"Many people are already discontented with their representative in Congress," said Mrs. Whittemore. "Others will be so when they study the records of roll call votes on important issues and stop to consider the basic attitudes which prompted such votes. The League must work to channel this informed discontent or satisfaction into effective action."

Organizing Urged

Warning that the League must always remain non-partisan, Mrs. Whittemore nevertheless urged all who were not local League presidents or officers of such importance that their action could not be separated from the League, to be active in party work, and to organize citizens' committees representative of their party, which could discuss or consider possible candidates when the incumbent was not satisfactory.

"We must be represented," she said, "by men who understand the meaning of war—men who had the intelligence to foresee the danger and recognize our responsibility; men who will have the intelligence to take a constructive part in helping to shape the world for years to come."

A full day of conferences included meetings on legislation, membership, finance, government and its operation, social welfare, economic welfare, education, and foreign policy, to all of which visitors were welcome.

Mrs. LaRue Brown, the President, presided at the sessions, and a message of welcome from Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League, opened the convention in the morning.

The dinner this evening will be at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall the guests of honor.

The convention continues through luncheon tomorrow, when Mrs. Brown will speak on "Where Democracy Begins."

By a Staff Photographer

Notables at League Parley

Left to right—Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, who is uncontested nominee for next season's President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, shown with Mrs. Moses H. Lurie, Program Chairman, and Mrs. LaRue Brown, retiring President, at the opening session this morning of the League's twenty-second annual convention at the Hotel Sheraton, Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Vegetables from Seed," a free lecture by Sidney Plimpton sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. At Horticultural Hall, Huntington Avenue, 7:30 p. m.

Lecture, "Colombia: Social Background and Educational Systems," by Eduardo Gomez-Duran, Colombian Consul in Boston, given under the auspices of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. In the parlor of the Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Pan Americanism will be discussed in a public lecture by Dr. Hefnane Tavares de Sa, of the University of Sao Paulo. "Brazil and the United States" is the topic of this talk, sponsored by the University Committee on Inter-American Relations. In the lecture hall of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University; 8 p. m.

Problems of the postwar period will be discussed by Courtney Crocker, Past President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, in a talk before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum. The public is welcome to attend at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue; 8 p. m.

Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey's "greatest show on earth" has set its three rings on the floor of Boston Garden, where it will hold forth for six days. High wire acts, animal tricks, a "wild west" congress of riders, clowns, popcorn, and crackerjack; all the old-time atmosphere in an up-to-date circus. Performance tonight at 8:15 p. m. and every afternoon and night thereafter through Sunday. Matinee shows at 2:15 p. m. A wide choice of seats ranging in price from 75 cents to $3.

Concert by the Triad Choral Society, Robert Hall Collins, baritone, will be the soloist. At Jordan Hall, Back Bay, at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Open gardens by Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey G. Whitney, Milton, for an "Herb Garden Day in Milton," an affair that will benefit the Animal Rescue League of Boston. Open to the public at 59 Highland Street, Milton, at 11 a. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Oriental Treasures," by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff, will be the topic of this morning discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Forestry Films, "Stop Forest Fires," and "A B C of Forestry" will be given at the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. The public is welcome to attend at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Junior League Of Hub Elects And Lunches

The annual luncheon and election of officers took place at the Junior League of Boston today, and this slate of officers was elected:

Miss Dorothy Rackemann, President; Miss Patricia T. Spencer, First Vice-President; Mrs. Robert M. Hatch, Second Vice-President; Miss Carrie Neal Augustine, Treasurer; Miss Edith Bancroft, Secretary, and Miss Marian L. Minot, Assistant Secretary.

A large group of provisional members who had completed successfully both their courses of instruction and their required work, became active Junior Leaguers at the luncheon, among them Miss Bancroft, the new Secretary.

Reports of the year reflected the emphasis that has recently been placed more than ever upon the social and defense services of the League.

Synthetic Rubber Output Seen As Adequate by '45

Continued from Page 1

well as discourage inventors, Mr. Frary added.

"Germany," Mr. Burt declared, "is 10 to 15 years ahead of us on production of synthetic rubber. However, I do believe that we are ahead of them on the quality and durability of synthetic rubber. Germany is as hard pinched in the civilian use of rubber as we are for there are certain by-products used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber which she is having a hard time to get."

Welcome Program

Mr. Burt said that all of the rubber companies in the United States would welcome the synthetic rubber program, for it will serve to stabilize the price.

"Because of the long-range plans necessary to get crude rubber into the United States there was a tremendous fluctuation in prices," Mr. Burt said. "With the production of synthetic rubber the price will remain substantially the same. When we are at full production there should be little difference in the cost of the manufactured item.

"I don't see any need for the Government to take tires from private automobiles for reclaimed rubber purposes. The Government might take some tires and transfer them to official cars, but to melt down tires would be a waste of rubber. There are only a few things which reclaimed rubber is good for and automobile tires is not one of them," he said.

Mr. Burt expects that the major synthetic rubber plants in the United States will be turning out about 700,000 tons of rubber when at their capacity. This is about 100,000 tons more than this country used in 1941. Last year 600,000 tons of crude rubber was used, the largest amount ever produced in the history of this country.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | SHOWERS | WARM | COOLER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered light showers with rising temperature this afternoon. Light showers and warmer tonight than last night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Light showers and warmer tonight. Fresh winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers ending late tonight with higher temperature tonight than last night. Fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine: Showers and warmer tonight. Fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft and storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:37 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 11:04 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:35 p. m.

Pay Advances Still Are Asked And Granted

President Roosevelt's call for wage stabilization to help keep the cost of living down appeared today to have no effect on the biggest part of industry in Massachusetts.

Wage advances continue to be asked and given as under normal conditions.

No definite instructions on stabilizing wages have come out of Washington to federal officials in New England.

Labor leaders for the most part say they are doing business as usual. In a great many cases, this means asking for more money.

State officials continue on their usual course, taking up each case as it comes.

Nothing of import on wage stabilization is expected by some of the best posted until Congress takes action.

Negotiate as Usual

Management is generally taking the position that the President has said no more increases. Management knows this is a good "out," makes inquiry as to whether it would be violating any law if it granted an increase, and then is likely to negotiate as usual.

Labor unions know there is nothing in the law to keep them from getting more money, and they are wanting what they can get.

Some of the chief labor leaders in the State say that the President did not intend to put a ceiling on wages. Others declare that his policy on wage stabilization is elastic.

Labor in both its wings finds common ground in feeling that more money is often justified.

The big argument that labor is concentrating on is the rise in the cost of living.

In frequent instances where agreements were negotiated a year ago and there has been no increase since while living costs have mounted, a number of officials feel there is justification for a wage advance.

Big Wage Boost

One of the biggest wage boosts of the year was announced today in the Western Union Telegraph Company. The increase in pay totals $650,000 for the coming year, according to the regional office of the American Federation of Labor here.

If divided evenly among the 900 odd workers, the advance for the year would amount to $72.20 for each, it is said. This is reported to be the first Western Union contract completed in New England. It is retroactive to Feb. 1. It covers Boston, Worcester, Springfield, New Haven and Providence.

On the other hand, a contract with a certain shoe company calling for a raise this month is voluntarily being set aside by the union, because it recognizes the pay raise would bankrupt the concern.

The President's statements on wage stabilization, however, have had considerable influence in one of the leading unions in the State. It has apparently made this union willing to go for anything that looks attainable in its biggest company. Both the management and the union are looking for a straw from Washington to show the size of a suitable wage advance.

A curious new angle of the wage situation pointed out by veteran labor officials is the ability of a considerable group of concerns with war contracts to pay advances and the new reason they have for doing so. If they don't give the extra money to their employees, the Government will take it away from them in war taxes.

On the other hand, if they do give raises they will have to live with the new pay rates if the war situation changes, it is pointed out by other officials, and many companies do not want their hourly rates to go up.

Among unions in the shipbuilding industry, where the President called for a halt in a prospective advance, some leaders speak of him as "chiseling." In this major group of workers, his stabilization plan will have its principal direct effect.

Bay State Follows Federal Procedure On Rent Ceilings

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today prepared to issue an executive order granting the State Department of Labor and Industries and its Division on the Necessaries of Life complete authority to enforce Federal regulations establishing a ceiling on rents.

At a conference attended by James P. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and John P. McBride, Director of the Necessaries of Life Division, the Governor instructed the Commissioner to request formally an executive order for such authority. It is believed the rent setup will follow the general lines of the rationing system with state and local boards established to police the system.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Arnold Armed for Campaign Against Illegal Patent Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—Having received a go-ahead signal in two unanimous decisions in the Supreme Court, Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division, intends to push his campaign against the use of patents as an agent of illegal price fixing and monopoly into new ground, it was learned today at the Justice Department.

In particular, as a result of precedents set in yesterday's Univis Lens case, in the decision handed down by Mr. Chief Justice Stone, and in the Masonite case, in the opinion by Mr. Justice Douglas, Thurman Arnold will serve notice of stronger action in an even bigger pending case, involving alleged monopoly and price-fixing of electric light bulbs.

This is a case involving General Electric, which was temporarily interrupted last month at the representation of the War Department. The case will be resumed May 18 unless the War Department decides before then that presentation of the case would interfere with the war effort. It is possible that General Electric will accept a consent decree.

Stiffen Penalties

In view of yesterday's unanimous decisions throwing out as illegal two methods for using patents to control prices and markets, Mr. Arnold will stiffen the penalties which he will ask in the pending electric light bulb case, it is learned here.

In the first place he will change the proceeding from a civil to a criminal suit, involving larger damages and possible prison terms. And in addition he will ask for cumulative fines, if the practices of which he complains continue.

Thus a showdown on the big General Electric lamp case is pending. The War Department's decision as to whether to intervene to stop the case will be taken before May 18. If Attorney General Francis Biddle objects to the War Department's plea for postponement, final decision goes to President Roosevelt. Postponement of the case now is assumed at the Justice Department to imply that postwar trial of the case is assured.

The court decisions yesterday came at a crucial time in Mr. Arnold's fight against use of patent control, which he charges before the Senate Patent Committee is the new form in which violations of the antitrust act are centering. The fact that the high court was unanimous in each case in interpreted as reflecting the new temper of the judiciary to intervene to halt serious economic abuses.

In the Univis case it is charged that the company sought to control the marketing, vending and price of a product, multifocal lenses, from manufacturer to ultimate consumer, although its patents covered only the first stage of its operation, the manufacture of multifocal lens "blanks" composed of two or more pieces of different refractive power. How the operation resulted in boosting prices is seen in the fact that the company sold unfinished lenses to wholesalers for only $3.25 a paid, including a 50 cent royalty to patent owners. From there on it fixed the prices for sale of finished lenses by wholesalers at $7 a pair, and the price from retailers to consumers at $16 for white and $20 for tinted lenses.

Testifying before the Senate committee, Mr. Arnold had called these prices "absurd" and charged that "34,000,000 people in the United States need spectacles and yet do not have them."

In a hardhitting opinion, the Chief Justice declared that sale of the patented article in the first instance "exhausts the monopoly in that article."

Bigger Case Pending

A bigger case than the Univis case is now pending in New York, involving Bausch & Lomb and the American Optical Company, dominating the spectacle industry.

The Masonite decision is equally clear cut. Here the record shows that as far back as 1933 Masonite, Celotex and later other wallboard manufacturers started an arrangement to control the new industry by use of patents.

In this instance the system was for Masonite to license the other companies as "agents."

Under the operation, wood chips are subjected to high pressure and discharged from so-called guns in a fibrous state. Masonite's competitors became "agents" and all patents came under one head. The lower court in the Masonite case approved this device. The high court unanimously threw it out.

Incidentally, in the consent decree recently entered by General Electric in the Tungsten carbide or "Carboloy" case the company agreed to give up a somewhat similar system of "agencies" under which prices were maintained.

Though the court has thrown out the Masonite-patent agency system, Mr. Arnold argues that the harm in limitation has already been done. The Army is the great purchaser of composition board.

Short of Hardboard

"Today all factories but one have been closed as a result of the horizontal cartel in hardboard," he told the Senate Committee, April 17, "and now we find ourselves desperately short of hardboard."

The Supreme Court's unanimous decisions have partially met one of Mr. Arnold's contentions.

"This use of the patent law," he charged, "offers industrial cartels the future power again to create shortages in every basic material which now confronts us in rubber, magnesium, aluminum, drugs, plastics and essential chemicals."

But now the Supreme Court has spoken. In the two methods of patent law distortion represented in the Univis and Masonite cases, the court has said "no," unanimously.

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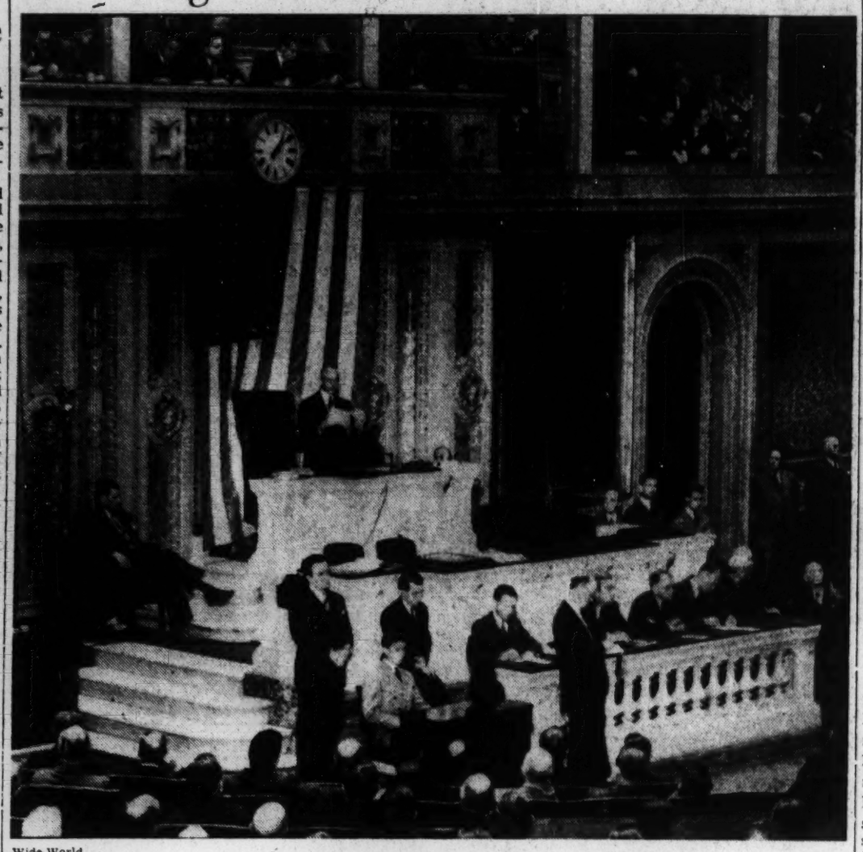
Congress Hears President of Peru



Wide World

First Foreign President to Address U. S. Congress

President Prado of Peru shown speaking from the rostrum of the House of Representatives in Washington, May 11, where he greeted assembled Congressmen. Speaking earlier in the United States Senate, President Prado stated that Peru's co-operation will be important in solutions of common problems of defense.

Peru Held Factor of Importance in War

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP) — President Prado of Peru, delivering the first speech ever made to Congress by a foreign President, pledged his nation yesterday to work for a United Nations victory and predicted that Peru would be "a factor of real importance" in defending the Western Hemisphere.

The speech, made separately in the Senate and House, brought President Prado's five-day visit to Washington to a climax. He left last night for Detroit where he tours war production plants today.

"In the name of Peru, whose destinies I have the honor to guide, I reiterate in this supreme moment her spontaneous adherence to the international policy of President Roosevelt," the Peruvian Chief Executive said.

Could Not Hesitate

He declared that Peru, which has broken relations with Germany, Japan and Italy and which is cooperating fully in the hemispheric defense program, "could not hesitate for a single moment in adopting a definite and decided position in the face of the outbreak of forces which are trying to drown in blood every nation of freedom in order to perpetuate over the planet a system of racial hegemony. . . ."

The President, speaking English with difficulty, was cheered and applauded as he delivered the same speech in both the House and Senate.

Although kings, foreign ministers, generals and princes have spoken before Congress, the Library of Congress said Dr. Manuel Prado was the first foreign President ever to have the privilege.

The Peruvian President is in the United States as the guest of President Roosevelt and the United States Government.

Offers Resources

He told Congress that Peru offers "without reservation" her forests, minerals, hydro-electric wealth and agriculture to the war effort.

Peru, he added, "is engaged in fulfilling the imperatives of the hour with indomitable decision and absolute faith, for the triumph of the principles that inspire the great cause of democracy."

He praised the United States' war effort and described the country as "the brain, heart and propelling impulse of the titanic fight for freedom and democracy."

The Americas, Dr. Prado declared, constitute "an immovable barrier" against the Axis.

Introduced by Wallace

Steel-helmeted troops, armed with bayoneted rifles, hemmed the Capitol steps as Dr. Prado was ushered toward the Senate. There he was introduced by Vice-President Wallace. In both houses, he was taken to the well after his speeches and introduced to all members present.

After a coast-to-coast radiocast, President Prado and his party left by train for Detroit to visit the Ford River Rouge plant, the Chrysler tank arsenal and the Dodge proving grounds. Later, the party goes to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Boston, New York and West Point.

Ford Council Would Aid Output —Firm Bucks Pay Rise Plan

DETROIT, May 12 (AP)—A "specific agreement" against strikes or other work stoppages for the war's duration and establishment of "swing" shifts to expedite armament production was proposed last night by the National Ford Council of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

Concluding a three-day meeting here to draw up new contract demands on the Ford Motor Company the Council urged that production be placed on a 24-hour, seven-day-week basis.

Other major contract changes proposed call for a $1-a-day wage increase, establishment of an impartial umpire system, and payment by the company of a $100 defense bond to each employee in lieu of two weeks' vacation with pay.

To the $1-a-day wage boost, Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, previously had replied that the company would ask that wages be frozen. He declared some other union demands would be refused and said the company might eliminate the union shop and dues check-off provisions from the contract.

Representatives of the company and union are expected to begin negotiations within a few weeks on the contract covering upwards of 115,000 workers in 55 Ford plants throughout the country.

U. S. Employment 50,400,000

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration reported today that employment in April, as in March, stood at 50,400,000, with seasonal gains in agricultural employment being canceled by a corresponding decline in other employment.

However, there was a decrease of 600,000 in unemployment, as exactly that number of persons left the labor market. A drop from 54,000,000 to 53,400,000 in the labor force left 3,000,000 job seekers out of work in April compared to 3,600,000 in March.

Closing of many small retail establishments, virtual stoppage of non-essential construction and the increasing difficulty of obtaining scarce materials in small plants manufacturing civilian goods were given as developments combining to check the rise in non-agricultural employment.

Reduced unemployment was attributed not only to the normal seasonal increase in agricultural activity but also to expansion of the armed forces, which are not considered a part of the labor force. Some unemployed workers went directly into military service and some took the places of employed workers who were inducted. The reduction in the labor force was accounted for, the WPA said, by the withdrawal of men for military service, restrictions on the manufacture and sale of consumers' goods and conversion of industry to war production in combination with certain other influences of the adjustment to war.

Glass Walkout

VINELAND, N. J., May 12 (AP)—More than 2,000 American Federation of Labor employees of the Kimble Glass Company, which has defense contracts for medical supplies, walked out yesterday in a demand for a wage increase.

Maxson Eddy, Plant General Manager, ordered the plant, which had been working 24 hours a day, closed. He said the workers, who were asking a 15-cent raise over an undisclosed scale for unskilled labor, had sought a conference which probably would be held today.

Koreans Have Blueprint For a Bonfire Revolution

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Korean-American Council said that 23,000,000 Koreans now living under the rule of Tokyo could "build a bonfire in the backyard of Japan." James H. R. Cromwell, President of the Council, wrote Secretary Cordell Hull that Koreans had a "blueprint for revolution by arson" directed against the Japanese who seized Korea early in this century.

Mr. Cromwell said, however, that the Korean patriots could not be released for a revolt until the United States Government, "by recognizing the de facto government of the Republic of Korea (located at Chungking, the Free China Capital) fulfills the pledge of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain that 'they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.'"

Lewis Seeks Cash

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers Union, has summoned the union's policy committee and executive board to resolve a conflict with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and to act on problems set up by the war. Meetings will begin in Washington may 25.

Mr. Lewis, who originated the C. I. O., wants repayment of $1,665,000 he advanced to it from the miners' treasury. The C. I. O., now headed by Philip Murray, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, denies the sum constitutes a debt to be repaid in cash. The C. I. O. is dunning the mine workers for per capita tax payments which amount to about $30,000 a month and are about three months in arrears.

An indorsement of Mr. Lewis' stand by the U. M. W. executive board might lead to an open break between the miners and the C. I. O.

No Carmen's Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12 (AP)—Swift action by the City government, working against a double deadline, today assured a dollar-a-day raise to carmen of the Municipal Street Railway System and eliminated the last danger of a strike - provoked transportation crisis.

In quick order, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors yesterday rushed through an ordinance pending since 1930 to standardize the salary scales of all City Employees and then followed up with an amendment to the new ordinance providing an increase in the carmen's wages from $6 to $7 a day.

Although it will not receive final approval for 10 days, the amendment passed on first reading, 9-2, and that was all the assurance needed to satisfy 900 motormen, conductors and bus drivers that their requested pay boosts would be forthcoming with the beginning of the new fiscal year July 1.

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Nebulous Issues to Cost G. O. P. House Seats?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—Failure of Republicans to hit on any very positive issue in the developing political campaign may cost them House seats next fall, in the opinion of observers here. Coupled with this is the defensive campaign many Republicans are waging under sharp attack for former isolationist votes.

Democrats are reportedly being aided by the widespread feeling that the Administration is doing a moderately good job and that it would be unwise to make a major overturn in the midst of war.

Early polls indicate Democrats may gain seats in the fall election.

Amidst negative elements a few positive trends are appearing as the election gains impetus. For example on the democratic side two former opponents of Roosevelt foreign policies have been dropped in the primaries which have now occurred in five States. Democratic Senator William J. Bulow of South Dakota was rejected by his party, largely on his isolationist record, while Representative William T Schulte of Indiana, another Democrat who often voted against the White House on international affairs, was replaced.

Early for Forecasts

On the other hand, Republican isolationist Senator C. Wayland Brooks was renominated in Illinois, and Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota isolationist, was renominated by his party in that State. Few people believe however, despite these early signs, that any sharp party clevage will develop, though primary results are being watched with deep interest.

These early trends are only tentative and it is too early to make forecasts. There is a strong and successful movement of Republican leaders like Wendell L. Willkie to prevent the isolationist label from being applied to their party, and the Republican National Executive Committee recently adopted a Willkie-inspired resolution to that end, indorsing postwar world collaboration, at Chicago.

One of the most conspicuous Republican isolationists is Representative Hamilton Fish of the 26th district in New York. His fight for renomination is taking on national interest. A non-partisan group, the Union for Democratic Action, headed by Frank Kingdon, is taking advertising under the title "Do you want a 'Ham Fish' Congress?" The argument used is that the new Congress may be the Congress that writes the peace terms, and that former isolationists if returned now will reject an adequate postwar settlement, as Congress rejected President Wilson's League of Nations after World War 1.

Democratic publicity man Charles Michelson in his release this week stressed the above theme. He drew a connection between present rubber and gasoline shortages, the draft and the war itself, to the events after World War I. "More than 20 years ago," he tells the reader, "you voted *for* an isolationist House of Representatives." In the present election, Mr. Michelson urges "the record of the candidates (on isolationism), regardless of party, must be the deciding factor."

More Than Seen

There is more in this appeal than meets the eye, because Mr. Michelson very well knows that a majority of Republicans in both Houses voted against draft, lend lease, and neutrality act revision. Although the Michelson appeal is non-partisan, its effect, if carried out, would cause more problems for the Republicans than Democrats.

Symbolic of what is going on, in the Oregon primary Friday three Republicans are up, Senator Charles L. McNary and Representatives James W. Mott and Homer D. Angell, and one Democrat Representative, Walter M. Price. Mr. McNary is Senate Minority leader. Mr. McNary voted against administration proposals to modify the neutrality act to aid Britain, he voted to limit the use of American armed force to the western hemisphere and he was in favor of limiting the draftees' service extension to six months. In several respects he was at odds with Senator Warren R. Austin, the Republican assistant party leader, who represented the Willkie position.

The Oregon Republican House members show an even sharper cleavage with the administration. Thus Republicans Mott and Angell both voted against lend lease, while Democrat Pierce voted for it and the same party split occurred on the 18-month extension of the draft act, the administration fight to lift belligerent port and combat zone bans, and the effort to modify the mandatory arms embargo, to aid Britain.

A Referendum

Thus the new election is in part a referendum on the attitude of members in the past. But most realistic observers here feel that, save in some conspicuous instances, this does not play a major part, particularly in the primaries.

A Gallup poll indicated some time ago that half the voters do not know their own Congressmen. In cities over 500,000 only one voter in four knew his congressman. To make the voter's influence felt in primaries is even more difficult. Take the case of the southern poll tax States. Tens of thousands of voters find themselves disenfranchised because they neglected to pay poll taxes when they were due, months before. In a typical poll-tax district of Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, for example with a total population of 350,000, Mr. Smith was easily re-elected in 1938 with a vote of some 19,000.

In such circumstances, individual picking of candidates by voters is apt to be at a minimum. When trends appear at the fall elections it is apt to be on party lines, measured in over-all gains or losses, and based on some broad and relatively simple argument.

In a nation-wide survey, for example, the Gallup poll has just estimated that, as of today, the Democrats would gain 38 seats in the House. The public seems to feel the Republicans have no very positive issue and voters argue that it would be unwise to defeat the administration in wartime.

Other observers point out a lack of normal interest in this year's election. The all-state Illinois vote, for instance, was the lowest in 12 years. In some districts the vote has dropped 25 per cent. The lack of a G. O. P. issue and the negative nature of the campaign, with newspapers concentrating on war rather than politics, helps to explain this apathy.

Zion Declaration Urges Jewish Army

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—A declaration urging the creation of a Jewish Commonwealth and a Jewish Army with its own flag in Palestine was adopted at the close of a three-day conference sponsored by the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

The declaration, adopted unanimously by 600 delegates from 40 states and 17 foreign countries, urged the opening of Palestine to Jewish immigration and industrial development under the authority of the Jewish Agency in Palestine.

"The new world order that will follow victory," the declaration said, cannot be established on foundations of peace, justice and equality unless the problem of Jewish homelessness is finally solved."

The declaration, introduced by Judge Louis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia, president of the Zionist organization of America, said that Jews were ready and anxious for "full co-operation with their Arab neighbors."

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Here's what a vacation is like this year in *Washington State*

FEW TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

You can't go in and out of our busy shipyards and airplane factories and the big metals plants, of course, any more than you can at home. There are some sections of Puget Sound where you can't fish for salmon or sail a boat nowadays.

But there are no real travel restrictions. Highways are open. Trains, airplanes and busses are operating on schedule. Hotels, auto camps and lodges furnish any kind of accommodations you want, as inexpensively as ever. Your fishing-rods and cameras are welcome anywhere within reason — and you'll have plenty of use for both. Local busses and trains and ferries take you wherever you want to go — you won't actually *need* a car!

Most of the 1,750,000 people who live in Washington State are planning vacations just about as usual this year.

• Of course they're driving more slowly, more carefully, saving their tires — or taking trains and busses — but they're not neglecting recreation, health and good spirits!

War or no war — this vast, colorful, refreshing land of snowy-headed mountains, green forests, blue rivers and lakes, flowered Alpine meadows hasn't changed a bit!

You should come and see it — this year if you can; later on if you must. Send for our big booklet of natural-color photographs, and think it over!

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Come out and see for yourself what there is about this pioneer land of mountains, trees and rivers, of orchards and farms and thriving cities, that makes us *want* you to enjoy it with us! The booklet this coupon will bring you gives just a colorful glimpse—send for it today

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Please send me FREE illustrated Booklet about Washington State.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Good Will House in Groton Readjusts Plan of Operation

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rooms for week-end guests or for vacationists will be available this season at Good Will House in Groton, Massachusetts, it has just been announced by Mrs. Twining Lynes, through whose interest, combined with that of the New England Refugee Committee, the house was opened as a tea room and shop 18 months ago. It represents the "new start in America" of one family, a man whose wife and child are still in Germany and a woman who is alone in this country.

Mrs. Lynes, whose late husband was for many years the organist at Groton School, is a native of Switzerland and has from the first been greatly concerned for the welfare of those people who have come to America for safety and to start life again in a free land. She met her husband during World War I in London, where she was then teaching and doing war work, and came here to be married to him. One of her sisters is now in the International Labor Office in Geneva and the other is in the Prisoner Exchange in Switzerland. All of these circumstances have contributed, she says, to her keen awareness to the problem of the refugees who have found haven here.

Sponsor Organist

She and her husband sponsored a young organist coming to this country. As early as 1935, they took various newcomers into their home until arrangements could be made for them elsewhere.

As a past president of the Groton Woman's Club and a lecturer on Switzerland, known through New England, Mrs. Lynes was able to reach many persons and enlist their interest in refugee work. In 1939, she sponsored a concert by Cleora Wood at Jordan Hall, proceeds of which were used together with funds from the New England Refugee Committee, for starting Good Will House. The group assigned to the house by the committee has conducted it successfully but now, because of gasoline rationing and the falling off of transient trade, is readjusting its plan of operation closing its shop and emphasizing its room accommodations and its meals. The sale of refugee-made articles is now only incidental.

One of the two men in the group was a judge of high standing in Berlin in the days before Hitler, and the other, manager of a large importing firm with branches in various parts of the country. It is he whose wife and child are still there. She remained because she was Aryan. The judge and his wife have three children. A daughter, who is now at Black Mountain College in North Carolina on a scholarship, will soon be home to serve as a waitress in the tea room for the summer. A younger son is now at Hessian Hill School on the Hudson, also on a scholarship. The elder son is in England attending school.

Tasks Performed Cheerfully

The judge and the executive now manage the business and assist the women of the household with all the tasks there are to do. The lawn with its big shade trees and the garden where afternoon tea is served are beautifully kept. Everything, no matter how menial, is done cheerfully and gratefully.

The women make pastries and bread which are sold and they serve meals which include many dishes the recipes for which they brought with them from their homes abroad.

The Groton School boys go there for "tea" on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons but ignore Viennese pastries to concentrate attention on hamburgers and hot dogs, says Mrs. Lynes. No liquor is served there.

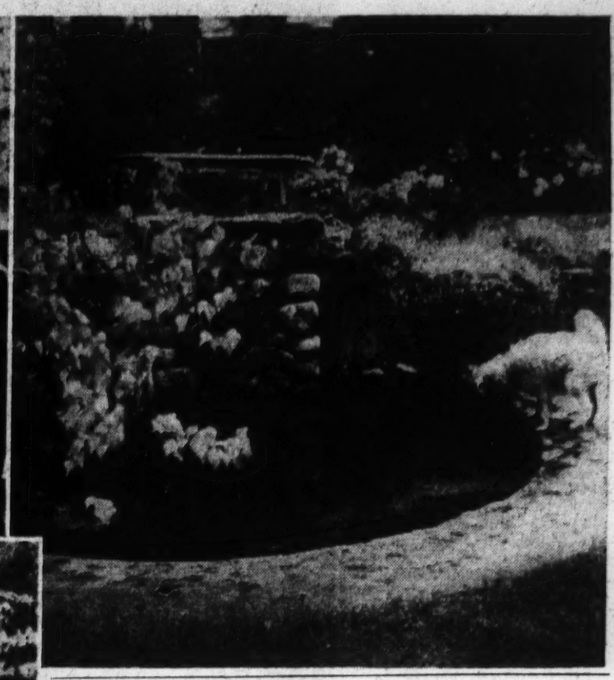
The house, she says, is a place where one might go for a quiet weekend or for a summer holiday. There are six bedrooms, some small, and others big, square double rooms.

Although now living in Brookline, where she is no longer a neighbor to her friends at Good Will House, Mrs. Lynes is vitally interested in the continued success of the undertaking.

Part of Community

"It is not enough to give people a roof over their heads and food and clothing," she said. "The thing that brings smiles to their faces is a heartfelt interest in them and help that enables them to give as well as to accept and to feel that they are a real part of the community in which they have started life again.

"We should remember that there are now Americans who are refugees in other countries—France for one. I believe that what has been done here for others will descend as a blessing on American refugees in other lands."



By a Staff Photographer

Wollaston Garden Club Plans Tulip Tea

Completing details of the annual Tulip Tea, to be held on Thursday afternoon, members of the Board of the Wollaston Garden Club are shown here (upper left) under a pink flowering dogwood. They are: Mrs. Forrest F. Pease; Mrs. Carl F. Redding, incoming vice-president; Mrs. Robert O. Gilmore, and Mrs. Edward H. Geehr. Upper right: "Bob White" trots excitedly around the pool in the garden of Mrs. Edwin S. White—one of those to be open in the garden tour—looking for fish. He's done this for several years, although no fish ever have been in the pool. Lower: Mrs. Charles W. Bailey, of the Garden Club Board, rests in a corner of her beautiful garden, also one of those in the tour.

Braintree Club Garden Meeting On Thursday

The Braintree Garden Club will hold its next meeting Thursday at the parish house of All Souls' Church, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Leo Moore and Mrs. Jesse Jones will act as hostesses.

The program for the day will include color slides of flower arrangements, a talk by Mrs. Harry Harmon on civilian defense, and a discussion of victory gardens by Howard R. Nelson, formerly of the Norfolk Agricultural College and now teaching in Weymouth High School.

The meeting will be open to presidents of garden clubs and to the members of the East Braintree King's Daughters, as well as to any guests the club members may bring.

Tea hostesses will be Mrs. George Schwab, Mrs. George Pyle, Mrs. L. Dexter, and Miss E. S. Arnold.

The club will hold a flower and plant sale May 22 at 369 Washington Street.

Another event in prospect is a Bridal Flower Show which is being planned for Monday, June 15, and Tuesday, June 16, if the weather makes a postponement necessary. It will take place in the garden of Mrs. Franklin P. Horton, 45 Hollingsworth Avenue, Braintree, and proceeds will aid the scholarship fund of the club.

Exhibit of Mme. de Leiris Art Is Tribute to Her Courage

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The current exhibition of pastel and charcoal portraits at Doll & Richards is a tribute, aside from its artistic merit, to a woman's courageous determination to carry on despite difficult circumstances.

Mme. Jeanne W. de Leiris would shrug that away with a characteristic French gesture and a quick smile. But her eyes will tell you that it was not easy to leave her native France and her three married daughters and eight grandchildren. Her daughters and their families, however, were all in Occupied France, and there were her twin sons and her husband, all Americans, to consider. Living on a farm in Unoccupied France, it was still possible for them to leave the country.

"You see, my sons wished to be of service to the Allies. They knew they could not be if we stayed. So we left our farm and came here.

"Just today my sons enlisted in the Air Corps," she said with pride. Then, very quietly, "But I do not know anything about my daughters. I have had no letters at all."

A widow of the World War, she married Robert Wiener, a Harvard man who had enlisted with a French regiment and then stayed in France following the armistice. Her sons, children of this marriage and, therefore, American citizens, are devoted to France and to their half-sisters and long for the day when they can settle again in the French countryside. Her husband, while she is occupied with her painting, is busy preparing the French broadcasts for short-wave station WRUL.

"He is so happy in that work," says his wife, "for he loves France as much as I do and in that work he feels he is helping France and the Allies."

Already, in the short time she has been in this country, Mme. de Leiris has done some 40 portraits of men, women, and children. Ever since she was a small girl, she has loved to paint. "But always it is faces that interest me," she says. She first gained public recognition at the age of 18 when she won the Prix Femina in a contest of pictures on feminine subjects. Her prize-winning entry, entitled "Le Sommeil de l'Enfant," pictures a mother bending over her baby lying in its bassinet.

A pupil of Marcel Baschet, the painter of Joffre, Foch, Clemenceau, Poincaré, and other celebrities of the World War era, she has exhibited in the Paris Salon since 1910. Known in France as one of the most eminent contemporary portraitists in pastels, she is a member of the Société des Artistes Français.

Her Methods in Art

She works rapidly, she says, and has no set rule for her manner of execution. "I change with every portrait. When I see the person, I begin with a drawing, of course, to get the proportions. But then when I look at my subject, I know whether to use black and white or colors. Sometimes I work a long time to get very precise details. But at other times I make just a sketch. It depends on the subject.

"Sometimes when I want something very strong for a man, charcoal pleases me most, but there is Professor Cannon," she said, pointing to a vigorous pastel of that gentleman, "so, you see, there is no rule," she smiled, with a shrug of her dainty shoulders.

There have been periods in her busy life when she had no time for her palette and canvas. "Sometimes as long as three years I did not touch them when my children were little," she said. But she could always go back to them without there being any loss in the quality of her work. This she attributes to the fact that she is forever "thinking" portraits. "When I sit in the subway, when I sit in front of some one, anywhere, I am always making a portrait in my mind," she explained.

During the five years prior to her coming here, when they were living on a farm near Cahors, she did many portraits of people in Cahors, Carcassonne, Toulouse, and Briève. At that time she and her husband and sons were working the farm entirely themselves. "We loved our farm," she said. "Before, we had always lived in Paris, but never were so happy as in that beautiful country, on that picturesque farm which we found and redecorated ourselves." When she would be away for two or three weeks at a time painting, her husband and sons would do all the cooking as well as the farm work. The boys are just finishing their first year at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

"It will be a happy day," their mother says, "when we can all return to our farm in France." But in the meantime she is grateful to be able to carry on in America.

"That is good news in the paper now," she said, "about the British taking Madagascar. Yes, that will make my people in France happy."

City Hospital Accused Of Political Bias

Councilor Michael Leo Kinsella of Charlestown charged before the Boston City Council yesterday that the Boston City Hospital is guilty of "laxity and indifference" in the treatment of patients who have no "political backing."

Following a Council investigation of circumstances surrounding the passing of Elaine Simmons of Charlestown, a five-year-old child treated at the Hospital April 14, Councilor Kinsella said it had been established that the authorities had been negligent in the case.

Councilors William F. Hurley and Joseph M. Scannell disputed this interpretation of the results of last week's investigation. Councilor Hurley is chairman of the Council Hospital Committee.

The two men joined in endorsing the explanation given by Hospital authorities, that the case of the Simmons child was an "unusual" one which did not appear at first to require special treatment but which developed unexpectedly.

Councilor Kinsella said that "political pull" was so strongly intrenched at the City Hospital that patients sponsored by their local "pol" were regularly given attention denied to the others.

Turning to his colleagues on the Council, the Charlestown legislator asserted that members of that body had been guilty of securing the premature release of patients from the Hospital in order that they might be taken to the polls on election day.

He included State Senators and Representatives among those who, he said, exercised political influence on the Hospital authorities.

The City Council passes annually upon the Hospital budget. Councilor Kinsella hinted that he would attempt a "clean-up" when the next budget comes under consideration.

At yesterday's weekly meeting, the body took the following action:

1. Endorsed the principle of a 70-hour week for firemen.
2. Asked Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to consider increasing City aid to dependent children by 10 per cent.
3. Considered asking the Mayor to confer with the Boston Elevated Railway Company with a view to reducing all fares to five cents.
4. Voted indorsement in principle of national legislation permitting "law-abiding aliens" who have lived in the United States for "a long time," or who have married American citizens, or who have children in the United States armed forces, to become citizens without complying with "technical requirements."

The Council was discussing an order recommending the closing of horse and dog racing tracks in Massachusetts for the duration of the war—a touchy subject with many Councilors—when it was suddenly suggested that a quorum was absent. A roll call established the fact, and the meeting abruptly adjourned.

Dorchester G.O.P. Women to Meet

The Dorchester Women's Republican Club will have its annual meeting and luncheon at the headquarters of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, Thursday. The business meeting at 10:30 will be followed by luncheon at 12:30.

Mrs. Max Ulin, the president, will preside and will present as guest speaker, State Representative Christian Herter, whose subject will be "Highlights of the Present Situation." Honor guests will be Mrs. David A. Wescott, founder and first President of the club, who is also the retiring President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, President of the Woman's Republican Club of Massachusetts and Mrs. Robert Gardner Wilson, State Committeewoman.

Annual Meeting of Professional Women

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Professional Women's Club of Boston will be held tonight in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler. Mrs. Clara Cushing Reynolds, who is being re-elected president, will preside.

The uncontested slate of officers is: Natalie B. Weidner, First Vice-President; Mary Parker Dunning, Second Vice-President; Lilla J. Ryan, Third Vice-President; Edith H. Capron, Fourth Vice-President; Estelle G. Marsh, Recording Secretary; Pauline C. Herzig, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Grace Taplin, Treasurer; Julia M. Enegess Chairman of Finance, and Josephine Poore, Historian.

The eight directors to be elected are: Doris Appel, Bertha Barnes, Beth M Cary, Nina Mae Forde, Elizabeth E. Harrington, Zelia H. Hodgkins, Ann G. Inman, Mary E. H. Kelley. Elva R. Boyden will be Trustee of the Club House Fund for three years, and Caroline Rissland will serve as Trustee of the Scholarship Fund.

The Professional Women's Club is completing a season during which it has brought before its members speakers who have represented the best and broadest thought in public life. They have included such prominent names as Dr. Eleanor Tueroff Glueck, eminent research criminologist and authority on juvenile delinquency; Col. Edwin H. Cooper, war photographer and possessor of the D. S. O. for bravery in the World War; Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, and others. Next year's program of events will be mapped out along similar lines, provided, as Mrs. Reynolds says, "conditions do not prevent us."

In answer to a question as to the Club's plans for the 1942-43 season, Mrs. Reynolds replied, "I don't believe any club president knows what the future will hold, but we shall hope to go on as we have done this year. We have done very little as a club in the way of defense work, because nearly every one of our members is affiliated in her own locality with some other club in which the defense activities have a large part." However, Mrs. Reynolds pointed out, the Professional Women's Club has invested $20,000 of its Clubhouse Fund in United States War Bonds. It was among the first of the clubs in Greater Boston to take such a step.

The big money raising event of the Club each season is its combined bazaar, fashion show, and bridge party, held this year on March 24. The proceeds from this bazaar totaled about $500, which is a figure somewhat lower than other years have shown. This Club, like many others, Mrs. Reynolds says, has found that people have more demands than they have had for a long time upon their budgets, and the result has been that bazaars, rummage sales and other money making ventures of this type have shown lower returns.

The choral group of the Club and the "dramatic workshop" have been so active as to have constituted practically clubs within a club, says Mrs. Reynolds. The choral group has 30 members and is directed by Mrs. Erdine Tredennick Oedel. It meets every Tuesday morning at the Statler Hotel clubrooms.

The "dramatic workshop," under Mildred Dana Shaw and Kitty Knight, co-chairman, has held two-hour sessions every other Thursday morning, and its productions throughout the season have been varied and successful.

It has been felt by the club members for some time that the rules and by-laws needed to be clarified and made more workable. This year a committee was appointed to work on the problem, and the recommended changes will be discussed and acted on this evening. The committee included Hazel C. Gow, Chairman, C. Antoinette Wood, Frances M. Weeks, Edith H. Capron, and Natalie B. Weidner.

An activity which the Club has initiated this year and which has met with outstanding success has been its regular Friday morning broadcasts over radio station WHDH in the form of interviews with "Interesting Women." Inez C. Lind is Chairman in charge of this work, and she announces these programs for successive Fridays from May 15: "Homemaking in China" by Helen Van Gorder; "Highlights of the Club Year," by Mrs. Reynolds, and "A Timely Book—a Timely Topic," by Alice Dixon Bond.

Because of the number of demands on the Statler ballroom, the Club's May Breakfast this year will be held on June 4 instead of on a date in May. Beginning with a reception at 12:30 p. m., the broadcast will include a program of "Communiques" arranged by Mildred Buchanan Flagg. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, whose late husband was Bishop of India, will report on "The Foreign Front." The "Home Front" will be discussed by Maude Howe Elliott, Pulitzer Prize-winning daughter of Julia Ward Howe. Margaret Slattery, author and lecturer, will report on "The Spiritual Front"; Alice Dixon Bond, book reviewer, on "The Book Front"; Marion Rice Johnson, presenting music by members of the choral group, will represent "The Music Front"; and Zelia H. Hodgkins the "Entertainment Front" by presenting Hazel Sands Welsh, dance mime, and her accompanist, Ann C. Mattson.

Past presidents of the Club will be guests of honor at the May Breakfast, and the Chairman announces that reservations must be made with Ruth E. Steers, 42 Jackson Road, Belmont, by noon on the Monday preceding the event.

State Music Clubs Meeting For 'Biennial' in Hub Friday

The Biennial Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs will be held next Friday at the Hotel Vendome in Boston, with Miss Marie Bergeron, the President, presiding.

The program will include a luncheon at 1 o'clock and a banquet in the evening at 7, at which guests of honor will be Mrs. Alvin T. Fuller, Arthur Fiedler, and other prominent figures in the Boston world of music.

Mrs. Frederick R. Fish of Plymouth, District President; Mrs. William Hale of Providence, and Mrs. Ida Miller, also of Providence, are to be special guests of honor at the convention.

The committee arranging the program includes Mrs. Herbert G. Austin, Chairman, Miss Peggy Devine, Miss Dorothy Evans, Mrs. Nathaniel Warshaw, Mrs. Nelson Howard, Mrs. Betty Swanson, Mrs. Ethel Damon Clark, Mrs. Lillian Cook, and Miss Helen Kelly.

Among the members of the Executive Board who will be present are Mrs. Richard Hamlin Jones, Past President of the Federation; Mrs. Russell T. Hatch, Chairman of the Choral Division of the National Federation; Mrs. Phyllis Lations Hanson, Chairman of the National Junior Council; Mrs. Mary Reed, a Past President; Mrs. Arthur Cone, Mrs. Frank Ford Hill, Mrs. Harry N. Squires and Lawrence Baer.

Reservations should be made before May 14, it is announced, by applying to Mrs. Frederick Dutton, 382 Broadway, Somerville.

An Artist Views Her Work

By a Staff Photographer

Mme. Jeanne W. de Leiris

She is shown looking at her pastel portrait of Mrs. Herman E. Wiener, one of pictures in her current exhibition at Doll & Richards.

Daughters of Colonial Wars Luncheon To Be Held Wednesday at the Vendome

The annual luncheon of the Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be held tomorrow, the date commemorating the anniversary of the Settlement of Jamestown in 1607.

Opening with a meeting of the Council at 11:30 o'clock in the Hotel Vendome, Boston, the day's events will include a reception to the invited guests at 12:30. Mrs. Albion M. Boothby of Newton, who is National President of the Society, will be the guest of honor. Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, the President, will preside.

Other guests will include Mrs. Rufus King Noyes, National Vice-President; Mrs. Charles S. Murphy, National Registrar; Mrs. Frank B. Twitchell, President of Massachusetts Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent of the D. A. R.; Miss Louise Lovell, Regent of the Daughters of the American Colonists in Massachusetts; Miss Josephine G. Richardson, State President of the Vermont Society, Daughters of American Colonists; Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, State President of the Massachusetts Court of the Women Assistants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and Mrs. F. Allen Burt, State President of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley of Boston, Chairman of Hospitality, is in charge of arrangements.

Cambridge to Form Russian Aid Group

A meeting will be held tonight in the Germanic Museum at Harvard University for the purpose of forming a Cambridge Committee of Russian War Relief. All Cambridge residents interested are invited to attend, it has been announced by Dr. Hugh Cabot, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief. The hour is 8:30.

The Cambridge Committee will function through the State Committee in co-operation with the United Nations Relief Fund.

The Stradivarius Quartet, members of which are Wolfe Wilfinsohn, Bernard Robbins, Marcel Dick, and Iwan d'Archambeau, will present a program of Russian music by Shostakovich, Moussorgsky-Pochon, Stravinsky, and Gliere. Prof. Michael Karpovich of Harvard University will speak on "Russia's Needs," and a member of the Harriman-Beaverbrook mission will give a picture of the Soviet Union today.

Sponsors of the Cambridge meeting are: Mrs. Walter L. Boyden, Miss Ada Louise Comstock, Prof. and Mrs. Samuel H. Cross, Dr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kuhn, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Jerome D. Greene, Prof. and Mrs. William E. Hocking, Mrs. Bruce C. Hopper, Prof. and Mrs. Michael Karpovich, Mrs. James M. Landis, Prof. and Mrs. Wassily Leontief, the Rev. and Mrs. Leslie Pennington, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Miss Katherine Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Stafford M. Wheeler.

Hub Post Offices Gain in Bond Sales

Sale of war bonds in Boston showed a small increase in April, despite the Treasury Department figures for the country as a whole, which indicated the lowest war bond sales in April for any month since December.

The Boston figures, compiled by John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster, showed that in post offices alone, in this district, sales in April gained $4,879, representing an upturn in sales value of $297,018.75 over March.

The total sales value in April was: $1,554,562.50.

April sales of war savings stamps in the Boston postal district amounted to $1,647,349.65, a gain of $19,217.45 over March.

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Vanguard of Eastern Star Arriving in Springfield for Annual Session

Dinner for Grand Officers Sets Stage for Celebration

By Leon V. Stone
Past Worthy Patron of the Eastern Star
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12—Officers and members of the Order of the Eastern Star, vanguard of a huge throng expected in the next two days, began arriving here today from all parts of the Commonwealth for the 66th annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts. Sessions start tomorrow morning and close with the colorful installation ceremony Thursday evening.

Grand officers and Deputies for the past year, known as "the Marylings" in honor of the Worthy Grand Matron—Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford—are to gather at the Hotel Sheraton at 8 o'clock tonight for dinner, preliminary to the Grand Chapter sessions, which will be held in the Municipal Auditorium.

Official headquarters of the organization will be at the Hotel Kimball, where the Credential Committee met this afternoon.

Presiding at the two-day session will be the Worthy Grand Matron, and Worthy Grand Patron—Miss McGoldrick and Francis D. Collings of Everett.

Other Grand Officers are: Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, Associate Grand Matron; Harry G. Scampton, of Waltham, Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of West Somerville, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, of Brighton, Grand Treasurer; Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, Grand Conductress; Mrs. Hazel McLean Chase of Winthrop, Associate Grand Conductress; Mrs. Edith H. Snow of Malden, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. Marie A. Clark of West Medford, Grand Marshal; Mrs. Eva L. Kent of Attleboro, Grand Organist; Mrs. Helen M. Worden of Stoneham, Grand Adah; Mrs. Ruth S. Kinsley of Marshfield Hills, Grand Ruth; Miss Martha M. Doig of Beverly Farms, Grand Esther; Mrs. Catherine J. Webb, of Everett, Grand Martha; Miss Katherine F. Bispham, of Framingham, Grand Electa; Mrs. Esther B. Call of Roslindale, Grand Warder; E. Hollis Currant, of Swampscott, Grand Sentinel.

Social events in connection with the Grand Chapter sessions include the annual luncheon of the Past Grand Matrons' and Patrons' Association at the Highland Hotel, tomorrow noon, and the following events that evening:

The Matrons and Patrons' Association of Massachusetts will hold a dinner with entertainment and dancing in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Bridgeway, starting at 6:30 p. m.; the Massachusetts Star Scribes will observe the Tenth Anniversary of their organization with the annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Sheration; the 1932 Matrons' and Patrons' Association will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary with dinner at the Sheraton at 7 p. m.

United States Army Air Corps

These 10 Massachusetts Boys Are Now U. S. Bombardiers

Recently graduated from the Midland Army Flying School, comprised of Maxwell Field, Alabama; Randolph Field, Texas, and Moffett Field, California, these young men have taken their place in the fighting forces of the air with rank of Second Lieutenant. They are: 1. Charles G. Kolodzinski, Florence; 2. Russell E. Cooke, Springfield; 3. Paul Lyon, Boston; 4. A. W. Pezzella, Newton; 5. William R. Shank, Dorchester; 6. Philip A. Lanzo, Waltham; 7. Robert F. Violet, East Douglas; 8. William P. Erickson, Braintree; 9. Leonard D. Perry, New Bedford; 10. Anthony D. Korumpas, Salem.

Vermont Granite Industry In a Complete Stalemate

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 12—Nearly two weeks' tie-up in Vermont's granite industry finds the manufacturers and the granite cutters' association in a complete stalemate, with settlement not even in sight. Meanwhile, the exodus of more than 300 skilled workmen from the Barre district, into defense industry, and the certainty that this number will be increased by hundreds more as the strike continues, is causing Montpelier and Barre officials great concern. The main, and almost sole issue at stake, is the matter of a wage increase from $9 to $10 per day.

Thus far, the manufacturers have been adamant in their determination not to arbitrate. Mayor H. F. Heininger, of Barre, was empowered, at a meeting of manufacturers with the strikers' committee, held on May 2, to call a meeting for purpose of arbitrating differences at any time he might select. Thus far, his efforts to bring manufacturers and representatives of the granite cutters together around the arbitration table have failed. Frank Ozella, business agent of the striking union, has declared his willingness to discuss the issues but the manufacturers have remained silent.

Full Support

On Friday evening the Montpelier local of the Granite Cutters' International met to discuss the strike situation. It had been hoped that out of this meeting some constructive proposal might come toward settlement of the strike. The sole action of this group, however, was to vote full support of the strike and extend a vote of confidence to Frank Ozella, their business agent.

Although the differences between the quarriers in the Barre district and their workers were settled early this month without a cessation of work, the continued strike of the cutters has forced the quarries onto short time for lack of orders. Wherever possible the quarry owners are keeping crews at work in order to hold them. The Government, at present, is offering comparably fabulous wages for quarrymen to work in Newfoundland, Bermuda, Iceland and even Africa. Faced with loss of workers, the quarry owners are keeping men busy on hold-over orders, general clean-up work around the quarries and anything else they can find for the crews to do.

Possibility of Federal intervention in the strike is slight, manufacturers say. The Government does not consider the industry an essential one and with the demand in defense industries for workers skilled in the operation of machinery being great, it is feared the Government would feel the workers' talents could be put to better use in the war effort than in the cutting of memorial stones. There are about 1,200 skilled workers employed in the industry in the Barre district.

The next move in the strike is expected to come early this week. Mayor Heininger, disgusted with efforts to bring the opposing factions together, has threatened to make a complete statement to the public putting the blame for his failure "where it belongs."

High Standing

Vermont stands high in the list of 48 States in the preparations it has made for war and defense, Gov. William H. Wills declared this week, in a statement of progress to the people of his State.

"I have asked thousands of persons to give me a hand in perfecting the Vermont Council of Safety," the Governor said, "and I have never had a refusal except in cases of illness."

"Vermont," he continued, "is up to its quotas in supplying men for the Army, Navy and Air Corps, both in volunteers and selectees. We are buying about $6,000,000 of war bonds and stamps today. In the council of safety organization more than 20,000 men and women are working, including 5,000 air-raid wardens, 2,500 auxiliary firemen, 1,500 fire watchers, 750 rescue squad members, 1,800 auxiliary police, 2,500 emergency medical corps members, 2,000 on the staffs of the control centers, and more than 6,000 in other A. R. P. services."

About 50 communities have had daylight air-raid drills and 21 have had trial blackouts, with more scheduled for this month, he added.

Facing Challenge

"Facing and Accepting Today's Challenge," will be the theme of the annual convention of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs which opens today in three-day session at Brattleboro.

Outstanding speakers will include Miss Eunice H. Avery of Longmeadow, Mass., who will address the convention on "The World as It Stands Today"; Dr. H. J. Ockenga, of the Park Street Church in Boston, and Miss Mildred Flagg Buchanan, who will speak on "Headline Folk and What They Do."

Guests of honor at the annual banquet, on Wednesday evening, will include Governor and Mrs. Wills and the past officers of the Vermont Federation. A reception for them will follow the banquet.

The annual musical high light of the convention will be the concert, on Tuesday evening, with Miss Maxine Stellman, soprano, and Mme. Maria Gregoire, pianist, the guest artists.

A Mite Close?

Vermont farmers may have the reputation of being "a mite close" but when it comes to winning a war, the majority of them are generous and patriotic, both in spirit and action, declares John O. Baxendale, secretary of the Vermont Salvage Committee. As proof, he points out that 66 per cent of the farmers who listed scrap metal for salvage, offered to give the scrap to the Government. The total amount of scrap material thus far offered by the farmers includes 262,744 pounds of metal and 14,075 pounds of rubber.

More than 25,000 more farmers are expected to be heard from as a result of the questionnaires sent out last week.

United Nations Told to Beware Of Synthetic Nazi Revolution

Germany's generals may allow a revolution to foment within Germany if they find themselves on the losing side in the future, in the opinion of Col. Roger Brunschwig, officer of the Free French army who is in this country on a special mission for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The purpose of such a revolution, Colonel Brunschwig explained, would be to convince the United Nations that Germany was really breaking up within, and that Germany's war effort was really spent.

Indicating that such a strategem would be the Reichswehr's equivalent to a Hitlerian peace-campaign, Colonel Brunschwig pointed out that it might be undertaken only at a time when the German army felt that there was a possibility of preventing complete annihilation of Germany by its foes—at a time when they felt that it might prevent the United Nations from marching on to Berlin and bringing Germany to its knees in a manner which was not attempted in the last war.

Control of Army

The revolution would be under the control of the army and although it might be a popular uprising, it could be ended at any time by the armed forces, if it was found that it was not eliciting the desired sympathy in the outside world. Then, Colonel Brunschwig explained, the army would resume its war on an all-out scale.

The Colonel, who was a member of the famous French Chasseur Alpins (Blue Devils) during the World War and was decorated with the highest French military honors, pointed out that such a move was tried in the World War and found to be successful.

Explaining that the Revolution which broke out in Germany in 1918 was, if not originally engineered by the Kaiser's armies, at least was not suppressed as it could easily have been, he declared that the Allies in 1918 might have entered Germany and occupied Berlin had it not been that they thought that Germany's collapse was real. The revolution, he said, gave a semblance of internal overthrow and it was believed that the Germany of the Kaiser was gone.

A revolution in Germany during the present war might be engineered to try to prove that the Germany of Hitler is finished likewise.

But Colonel Brunschwig cautioned that it would be only a screen to buy an armistice. If it did not work, the German army would immediately take up arms again and fight the battle through to the finish.

Invasion Prospects

Drawing upon his vast military experience, both in the World War and in the present war in France before the Armistice, in Syria and North Africa under the flag of General de Gaulle, Colonel Brunschwig clearly implied that the United Nations had not yet reached the stage where an invasion of the continent would be feasible.

Although declaring that such an invasion was the only way in which Germany could be conquered, the Colonel pointed out that in order to stage a successful landing in France, for instance, it would be necessary to have an incontested "umbrella of aircraft, and a bridge of ships," before it would be undertaken with any degree of hope for ultimate success.

Pointing out that it takes 5,000 tons of shipping a day to support the operations of one division on foreign soil, Colonel Brunschwig implied that the United Nations had yet to build sufficient ships and sufficient aircraft to carry out such a stupendous undertaking. He declared, however, that the time for invasion might not be far off.

Asked to comment upon the political aspiration of the Free French, Colonel Brunschwig declared emphatically that they had none.

"We are only soldiers," he stated. "We are fighting for the French people, 90 per cent of whom are vigorously in favor of our actions."

Head of Spear

"We are the head of the French spear; the French people are the shaft which directs it and gives it the necessary leverage."

The Free French are fighting to obtain for the now enslaved French people, the right to equal representation at the future peace table. Colonel Brunschwig declared.

Asked to comment upon the refusal of the United Nations to grant political recognition to General de Gaulle, the Colonel stated that General de Gaulle did not want to pose as the head of an exiled Government. He stated that when the war was over, the French people would choose their own political head—such as former French President Albert Lebrun, for instance—and would then seek to negotiate with the United Nations as a reinstated French nation.

The people of France, particularly the youth, have found that material values are of little use to them now, Colonel Brunschwig declared. They have learned during the terrible months of the occupation, that spiritual values are paramount in any attempt to regain their once-free status.

He declared that in factories where employer and employee never used the familiar French pronoun 'thou' or 'tu,' they now did away with this class distinction and addressed each other continually in the familiar form upon discovering that they were talking with opponents of the collaborationist Government now under Pierre Laval.

Colonel Brunschwig declared that his mission in the United States was meeting with success, but he smilingly declared that when it was over, he would return to the North African battle front "for a little rest." G. W.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow — 6:15 p.m. — Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London — 6:30 p.m. — War Review: Major L. Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
London — 7:30 p.m. — Canada Calls from London. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London — 8:30 p.m. — Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow — 9:15 p.m. — News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne — 9:25 p.m. — American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney — 9.25 p.m. — American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2m.
Guatemala — 9:40 p.m. — Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London — 10:45 p.m. — Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala — 11:00 p.m. — Symphony Orchestra; Soloista. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Moscow — 11:15 p.m. — Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W6XB, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires"; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—The Ink Spots; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant; Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-Cubs game.
5:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, comment.
5:05 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, news.
8:15 p. m.—"Some Like It Sweet."
8:30 p. m.—"Curtain Calls"; music.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, comment.
9:30 p. m.—Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta"; music.
10:30 p. m.—Ina Ray Hutton's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Freddie Martin's Orch.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.75mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m. — WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

On U. S. Mission

By a Staff Photographer

Col. Roger Brunschwig

Officer in the Free French Army now in the United States on a special mission for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Ten Bay State Boys Are Made Bombardiers

Ten Bay State boys were members of the first class to be graduated from the Midland Flying School, Texas—America's greatest bombardier training school.

Members of a class that included young men from 30 States the Massachusetts graduates were: Paul Lyon, Boston; Robert F. Violet, East Douglas; William R. Shank, Dorchester; Alfred W. Pezella, Newton; Leonard D. Perry, New Bedford: Philip A. Lanzo, Waltham; Anthony D. Korumpas, Salem; Charles G. Kolodzinski, Florence; William P. Erickson, Braintree; Russell E. Cooke, Springfield.

The newly commissioned bombardiers, with rank of second lieutenants, have been assigned to duty with hard-hitting, swift-moving tactical units of the Army Air Force, or as instructors of future bombardiers.

This class of America's "most dangerous men" were trained at full wartime tempo, its members growing tough and ready for action as they completed the 12-week course. These bombardiers were trained for perfection. Every detail of their job was learned with clock-like precision.

The job of grooming America's lords of the bombsight for National offense goes on at the huge bombardier college here 20 hours a day, seven days a week. The trainees don't miss a trick. In ground school they learn the theory of bombs and bombing, the operation and maintenance of the United States' most closely guarded weapon, the secret bombsight. Even lectures are strictly confidential, and each cadet takes an oath that what he learns shall go no further.

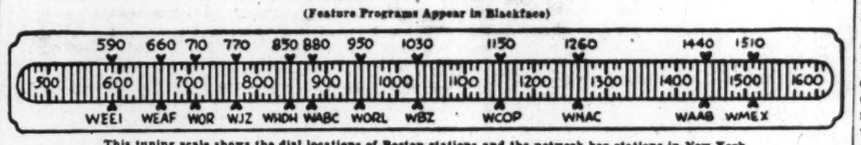
"Don't talk" is more than a slogan at the bombardier school—it's an unbroken rule.

For the aerial phase of their training bombardiers have a classroom as big as all outdoors. Specially designed, twin-motored, two-tailed AT-11 planes take them aloft, haul them over targets that ring the air field in an 80-mile circle. Hedge-hopping at 100 feet, or soaring at such altitudes that oxygen masks are used, they drop hundreds of the blue, 100-pound, practice bombs.

These fighters who will carry the war to the enemy are experts. There are thousands more on the way.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm" ..	**Boston Braves - Chicago**	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	**Cubs baseball game**	recordings
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Boston Braves - Chicago**	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45 "Swing Time"	Southernaires; quartet ..	'Right to Happiness' sk.	**Cubs baseball game**	recordings
4:00 Popular songs	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	**Boston Braves - Chicago**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Stella Dallas"	**Cubs baseball game**	recordings
4:30 "Mosaic"; organ ...	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones"	**Boston Braves - Chicago**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	**Cubs baseball game**	recordings
5:00 Musical Camera ...	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Orchid; Sports	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Jean Collins; orch ..	"Musical Headlines"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings
5:30 Orchestra; Talk	"Two of Us"; music.....	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong'	The Drama Shop .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News reports .....
6:00 News comments ...	News; Sports	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports .....
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen .	Talk, "Price Control" ..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; "Town Crier" ....
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports reports; News....	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15 G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"...	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30 American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch ...	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs	"Melodic Moods"	'Inside of Sports'	Music of Romberg .....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue ...	Tallulah Bankhead,	'What's My Name'; quiz	Jose Dominguez's Orch..
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue ...	drama; orchestra	program	"Electric Choir" .....
8:30 Bob Burns; Ginny	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Address, Senator Josiah	"Cole Porter's Music"...
8:45 Simms; E. Davis....	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	W. Bailey, No. Carolina	Romance in Music ....
9:00 "Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 drama; orchestra ..	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	"Fantasy in Melody";	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra ..	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Music; Ramona	comedy; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra ..	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Night Music	Network speaker	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news ..	News reports .....
10:15 Night Music	Diane Courtney; Jesters.	soloists; orch.; guests.	Australian News; Music.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "Public Affairs" ...	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Red Cross talk	Griff Williams' Orch....
10:45 News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Red Nichols' Orch .....
11:00 Wm. Shirer, news ..	News; Music	News Service	Dance music	Jose Dominguez' Orch...
11:15 Rideout; Master-	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Eddy Duchin's Orch .....
11:30 works of Music:	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade: or-	Freddie Martin's Orch..	Day's End: music .....
11:45 recordings	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Day's End: News .....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News..	News comments	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Quiz; music; news...	"Musical Clock"	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News report	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	.....
8:00 News of the World.	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	News report .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, News.	Morning Watch; talk...	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Toast; popular music ..	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; home talk	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 "Scarlet Letter" ...	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 "Songs in the Wind'	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey & Dell; sk.	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor ...	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Harry Owens's Orchestra
10:15 American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children"..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk...	Household talk	"Help Mate"; sketch ..	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping" .....
10:45 WEEI Food Fair....	Chaplain Jim—U. S. A.'	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	U. S. Army Highlights.	"Going Shopping" .....
11:00 Victory at Home...	"Second Husband"; sk..	"The Bartons"; sketch..	"Hawaiian Echoes"	Arthur Ward, songs .....
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist .....
11:30 'Bright Horizons'; sk.	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Colonial Orchestra	Sterling Young's Orch...
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch.	Colonial Orchestra	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	Boake Carter, News....	Sport reports .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks....	Sports; Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Short wave relay.....	Circle C Ranch Boys ....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour: news comment ..	"Musical Roundup"	Short wave relay	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Mildred Carlson, talk ...	News Service	John B. Hughes, News...	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns.	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	"I'll Find My Way"; sk..	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	Musical programs	Religious program .....
1:45 "Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News....	"March On, Marines"	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Home Forum: talk	"Light of the World"...	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody....	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Music; News	Victory program .....
2:30 "We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Jubilee Quartet	John Kiley, organ.....
2:45 The Goldbergs; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn recital	Baseball Interviews	News report .....
3:00 David Harum; sk....	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	**Boston Braves - Cubs**	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 H. Marble, News ..	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	**baseball game**	recordings .....
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	"Two Men and a Girl"...	Pepper Young's Family.	**Boston Braves - Cubs**	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45 "United We Stand'	Network program	"Right to Happiness" ..	**baseball game**	recordings .....
4:00 Network talk	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	**Boston Braves - Cubs**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	**baseball game**	recordings .....
4:30 Stage Interview	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	**Boston Braves - Cubs**	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News.	"Young Widder Brown".	**baseball game**	recordings .....
5:00 Musical Camera ...	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee..	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Musical Camera ...	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"...	Dramatic Serial	recordings .....
5:30 Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories	The Drama Shop .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment	"Captain Midnight"	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	March to Victory .....
7:15 G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World....	The Johnson Family....	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve.	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra.
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve.	Jimmie Fidler, talk....	Baritone and organ....	Joe Neville's Orchestra.
8:00 Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15 chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Joseph Budy's Orchestra	Irish Music .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listeners' Theater: "The	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"; orchestra	Speeders"	Drama Shop .....
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings ....
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines ...	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	"Meet the Band	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Vera Barton, songs	"Three Thirds of the	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News..	News reports .....
10:15 **Moments in Music:**	Nation"; drama	Musical Knowledge ...	Network speaker	Local sports .....
10:30 'Tristan and Isolde'	Treasury Star Parade ..	Kay Kyser's College of	Joseph Budy's Orchestra	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Musical Knowledge ...	Talk; "Our Morale"	Local sports .....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch....	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Music ...	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs.....	Griff Williams' Orch....	Local sports .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Rebroadcast talk	"Tune Up, America";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; recordings .	"Music You Want"	Rebroadcast talk	Interviews; music	Day's End; News.....

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Have Democracies Lost 'Face' Among Asiatics?

Articles on world affairs "By Argus" have long been a distinguished feature in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Today, the writer of these articles appears under his own name. Dean of the Monitor's foreign staff, Mr. Sowerby's field, like his experience, continues to range the world.

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Australian Prime Minister's announcement that in treatment of war prisoners the Japanese are lenient toward Asiatics but harsh toward Europeans shows a side of the Japanese campaign that sometimes is overlooked. The Japanese are determined the West shall "lose face" in the eyes of the East.

Since early in the fighting in China there have been face slappings, needlessly severe searchings, making westerners black eastern boots, and other indignities inflicted upon westerners—all designed to transfer prestige from the West to Nippon.

The question is what this campaign amounts to in practical political terms. How will it affect the world influence of the democracies in future? Is it negligible, or does it herald a possible new peril for the West arising among the dense masses of Asia, or among the primitive races of Africa?

"Face," in practical politics, means "the strong line"—the use of force adopted by most empires to overawe weaker races and to maintain the prestige of their own nationals in foreign parts. It is an expedient that, to be effective, must be consistently and wholeheartedly applied—and that is what neither the British nor the Americans have been willing to do.

Inconsistent Attitude

Japan, up to 1937, had been warned off China repeatedly by the western powers. In 1924, it was definitely consigned to an inferior status by the United States law denying citizenship to the Japanese. Yet both Britain and America have many times regarded Japan as an equal. Alliance with Britain in 1902 and membership of the "Big Five" at Versailles in 1919 placed Japan among the great powers. There was no Japanese sense of inferiority when Yosuke Matsuoka in 1933 stalked out of the League of Nations in high dudgeon, or when the great powers met at Brussels in 1937 in protest against Japan's invasion of China and found themselves helpless to stir a finger.

Unfortunately, the democracies did not see that their inconsistent attitude was producing alarming symptoms in Japan. If they did not consider the question of prestige in the East all-important, Japan did. Their vacillations only served to strengthen the Japanese theory—born with its defeat of Russia in 1905—that prestige and successful military adventures denoted a natural superiority and a capacity for world control.

The question to be clear upon today, therefore, is to what extent prestige and the "strong line" are vital elements in future world stability. Some light is thrown upon this point by Japan itself. The Japanese have developed a genius for efficiency and military resourcefulness and a loyalty to the state probably unexcelled by any other nation. Yet these great qualities have not enabled it to carry out its self-appointed mission in China.

When the carefully worked out plans with which Japan invaded China five years ago failed to reduce the Chinese to rapid submission, the whole scheme was thrown out of gear and Japan has been unable to turn out another to take its place. Japan's plans, in short, are perfect, but rigid. They have no flexibility, because the Japanese do not understand the character and the thought of other nations. They cannot comprehend China's self-sacrificing determination to resist. They plans have been drawn up entirely on the basis of statistics, machines, and physical conditions.

Japan's Complaint

Japan continually complains that other nations fail to understand its ideas. In resigning from the League over the Manchuria adventure in 1933, it protested "the inability or unwillingness of the League members to grasp the facts of the Oriental situation." Only last February, Premier Hideki Tojo told Australia and New Zealand that the issue of war depended on whether "their Governments understand the real intentions of Japan." But the fact is that Japan does not grasp the mentality of other nations—and without that understanding the prospects of reaping any permanent fruits from its victories or of taking a leading part in the coming world settlement are highly remote.

Force will take Japan so far, but the nations that take the lead in the eventual settlement must be those gifted with a sense of collective and individual responsibility. Prestige and the "strong line" once no doubt wielded a potent influence in the East. But today the East itself is demanding freedom and equality—and furthermore developing its own sense of world responsibility.

The words of Sun Yat-sen founder of the Chinese Republic: "Collaborate with those nations who treat us as equals in the fight for world freedom," have spread far and wide through China and also through India. Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Nationalist leader, visiting Chungking in 1939, declared that India demanded freedom and added: "China and India have a mission and a message for the world; and they can no longer shirk their responsibility."

The same idea of responsibility of free nations was echoed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on his visit to India last March when he said: "Our two peoples should exert themselves to the utmost in the cause of freedom for all mankind, for only in a free world could the Chinese and Indian people obtain freedom. Our two peoples have an outstanding virture in common—the noble spirit of self-sacrifice for the sake of justice and righteousness."

"Face" Loses Importance

Sentiments such as these come close to those qualities which have placed the western democracies in a responsible and dominating position during the past century. They are far removed from any political creed that has emanated from Japan and equally far removed from any respect for "face."

The recent mission of Sir Stafford Cripps to India was an expression of the fact that British imperialism has changed to a sense of world responsibility and that Britain is prepared to accept India as an equal. If some British elements have attached importance to racial prestige, those ideas are being abandoned.

In view of these changes, it will require more than face slappings and boot blacking—more even than brilliant strategic triumphs — to prove Japan worthy to share in the construction of a new and finer order for which the world is clamoring.

Film Actress Aids War Bond Drive

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. (AP)—urchase of more than $3,000,000 orth of war bonds was pledged ay 1, tripling the original goal set or a United Action Day, during which Miss Dorothy Lamour lent her smiles to the sales effort.

After $1,040,342 was pledged during a morning session "planned only as an added feature," Sales Chairman Paul C. Pancake raised the goal to $2,000,000.

This was surpassed at night, despite the fact the crowd of between 30,000 and 40,000 was considerably smaller than the one which had greeted the screen actress after a parade in the morning.

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Britain Revolutionizes Its Culinary Art

Restaurants serve only three courses and share meat supplies with public.

National Bakehouse and National Flour introduced to conserve food of nation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—Faced with the urgent need of distributing increasingly meager food stocks so that all may benefit equally, Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, rapidly is evolving a rationing program which may revolutionize British culinary art.

Latest measure taken by Lord Woolton is a decree which forbids restaurants to charge more than five shillings for a meal, and bars them from serving more than three courses. Another order enables the Food Minister to prohibit the serving of fish, game, and poultry by restaurants on certain days so domestic consumers may purchase a reasonable share of the surplus available. Hitherto, restaurants have in many cases been able to stock up with meats, while the housewife was forced to forego these "delicacies."

Another innovation which is gaining ground rapidly is the new "National Flour," which contains a percentage of whole-meal flour.

A "National Bakehouse" sponsored by the Government, and designed to explain the most advantageous uses of the new flour, has been set up temporarily in Piccadilly Circus, in the center of London's West End. Since April 1, no baker has been permitted to bake white flour bread or cakes but must mix his remaining stock with the National Flour. By touring the country and visiting countless British cities, the National Bakehouse is expected to have the entire country proficient in the use of the substitute

Cooking Taught

Demonstrators at the bakehouse shown the best way to make cakes, rolls, and other bakestuffs, and explain why the use of the flour has become necessary.

Meanwhile, another important phase of the British food program is the adequate feeding of school children.

School meals are an important part of Britain's food policy which aims at using curtailed supplies to the best possible advantage. Food, at present, is being distributed according to needs instead of means, and children, like heavy workers, are a priority class.

School meals are unrationed. Their provision insures that no child need suffer from rationing or from having a mother who is too busy to do much cooking. These school meals are not yet available everywhere, But Lord Woolton intends to increase them till every child who needs them, can get them. As more mothers go to work on munitions, the demand is likely to increase.

Some Brought Sandwiches

The writer visited a big primary school in London. As classes broke up at 12:30 p. m. children crowded in for dinner, each carrying his or her plates, spoons, and forks, which had been brought from home. They were served in cafeteria style, with an elder girl helping the woman from the kitchen, but instead of money, the children gave meal tickets, which they had bought for fourpence earlier in the day. With the fish pie and mashed potatoes there was milk pudding for what London children call "afters." A number came up for second helpings, for which there was no extra charge.

Some of the children had their own sandwiches instead of the school meal. Others, for sevenpence, had bought shepherds' pie, and currant roll from the British Restaurant, which also operated in the building, to supply low-priced meals to the general public.

Although the object of school meals is to provide extra rations rather than help out poverty, they are sold below cost price. The real cost in London is sevenpence, as charged by the British Restaurant, whereas the children's fourpence only pays the price of the food, but does not cover overheads. The difference is paid 70 per cent by the Government and 30 per cent by the London County Council.

There are also free school meals for needy children, a service which had existed on a smaller scale before the war. Although these came first, there is no feeling of reproach about school meals which are paid for. Children sometimes ask to have dinner at school, as they enjoy being with others. Alongside of school meals there is the distribution of free milk in schools and it is hoped that presently American fruit juices will be available.

Wide World

British Taught Bread Technique

Upper: Entrance to "National Bakehouse" in Piccadilly Circus, London, where Britons are instructed by the Government in the uses of the new "National Flour" containing whole meal. Poster in window tells passersby to "go inside and hear the story of National Flour—it means a lot to the merchant navy." Lower: Joan Peters, youthful demonstrator for the Ministry of Food, shows dough made with "National Flour" rolled for cutting to an interested audience in the Bakehouse.

Fireman Training Delay Held Serious

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 12 (AP)—The program of training auxiliary firemen has been delayed in many Eastern communities "because of the hesitancy of the professional fireman to lend his aid and equipment to the training of the amateur," says James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Mr. Landis emphasized last night in a speech to 600 state and municipal fire chiefs at the National Fire Protection Association's 46th annual meeting that the training of auxiliary firemen "cannot wait. It must not only be started, but must be completed now. We dare not wait.

"To the communities that today are still guilty of delay, that delay, I say, may be fatal to you."

Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesehe, commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, appealed in another speech for care in preventing fires on the waterfront, which he described as the "approaches" to "our bridge of ships."

Seven such fires have already caused "serious impediment to the national war efforts," Admiral Waesche said.

Percy Bugbee, of Boston, general manager of the Association, said his organization's suggested regulations for construction and protection of shipping docks had been rejected by a New York official.

"Perhaps a more enlightened attitude on the part of the New York dock commissioner would help to correct the shameful fire record which the port of New York has experienced," Mr. Bugbee said.

Chocolate Supplies Cut; Latest on Gas Rationing

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 12

Americans, largest consumers of chocolate in the world, were put on notice today to begin training their taste to some other flavor. One third cut in the grinding of cocoa beans, imported from Africa's Gold Coast, Brazil, and other tropical areas, has already been ordered. Tighter restrictions are expected by next summer to make the 16-month supply on hand and imports that may get past Nazi submarines last as long as possible.

Civil Defense

Last-minute ruling of the Office of Price Administration before East Coast gasoline rationing goes into effect blankets in among those eligible for unrationed gas "individuals on civilian defense activities." They must, however, show a gasoline dealer their "official" identification.

Gas for Readers

Among sample questions asked in the OPA instructions sent out to all local rationing boards is this:

Q. "I am a Reader in a Christian Science church. What is my ration?"

A. "You may make application for card X (unlimited amount) if you are a First or Second Reader."

Self Rationing

Approximately 6,400,000 persons in the nation did not receive War Ration Book No. 1 last week because they had on hand more than the six pounds of sugar allowable.

These folks are being warned now by OPA to ration themselves to a half a pound a week. No ration books, they say, will be issued to persons who registered excess amounts until a sufficient number of ration periods have expired during which the consumer, if he had ration stamps, might have purchased an amount equal to his excess.

Thinner Jars

Carrying groceries home from the store will be a ticklish business now that the WPB has ordered thinner and plainer glass containers so as to permit manufacturers to turn out an estimated 30 per cent more jars, glasses, and bottles with the same amount of material.

Canada Cuts Gas

Result of a recent visit G. R. Cottrelle, Canadian Oil Controller, to Harold L. Ickes, United States Petroleum Co-ordinator, is the new Canadian ruling that cuts from 100 to 20 the number of gallons allowed United States tourists in Canada.

New England resort owners complained to Mr. Ickes it would be unfair to give Canadian visitors more gas than New England tourists especially when most Canadian gas comes from the United States.

Requisitioning?

If and when Congress grants the power to requisition cars it will affect first:

Used cars now standing idle.

Second car of persons who can show need for no more than one car.

The plan is to pay for all cars that are taken.

Less Fat

Confident that there are not many Jack Spratt's wives who can "eat no lean," the War Production Board is about to instruct meat packers to shave off from their product all fat not necessary to the palatability of the meat.

The fat will go to a nitroglycerine plant first. What's left will reach the consumer in the form of non-skid soap.

The price ceiling problem is yet to be worked out. Is a dealer selling fatless meat selling the same product or a different one than in March?

Save Scraps

Defense factories still need your old scrap metal, waste paper, old rubber and old rags. When your pile of old papers gets about five feet high, you've got about 100 pounds or enough to call a dealer.

Charge Accounts

Exempt from the Government's new pay-as-you-go policy on charge accounts are: real estate loans, loans for certain types of securities; educational, medical, dental and funeral expense; aircraft; defense housing, fire and casualty insurance premiums, agricultural production loans, business loans, insurance policy loans, and extensions of credit to the Federal Government, to local governments, or to any hospital, school, college or other educational or charitable institution.

Twice Hawaii Sugar The U. S. Counted On?

By the Associated Press

New York, May 12

George Gordon Paton, economist of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, said yesterday that Hawaii shipped 108,066 short tons of raw sugar to the United States in April, exceeding the 90,536-ton shipment of the first three months of 1942 and bringing the four-month total to 198,582.

If the April rate is maintained, a full 1,000,000 tons could be brought to West Coast ports this year, or twice as much as Washington authorities counted on.

Aid for Dealers

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Thousands of dealers in automobiles, trucks, tires and other goods being rationed may find eventual financial relief under legislation signed today by President Roosevelt.

The measure directs the Government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance loans on these rationed articles, or purchase them outright if dealers are unable to sell them after 18 months.

Dealers would be assured cost, plus reasonable return for transportation, storage, handling and servicing on articles, with a provision for payment of not less than retail prices if the article is held for 18 months without sale. These prices would be fixed by the Office of Price Administration.

She Wants to Serve

CAMDEN, Tenn. (AP)—Local Selective Service officials reported that a woman was registered in the April 27 registration. Her name was given as Mrs. Annie Myrtle Heathcott. Attached to the registration card was the registrar's explanation: "This lady insisted that we register her. So I filled out a card to please her."

Russians Halt German Spring Offensive in Kerch Peninsula

Continued from Page 1

Nazi push had ceased at least temporarily.

A military spokesman in London, however, declared that the German attack had foundered against the Red Army's lines and had folded back to its starting point.

This informant said the Nazi drive, in which infantry divisions were led by tanks and paced by dive bombers and low-flying fighters, was believed to have been the preliminary of a major offensive because "the Nazis realize they must clear the Kerch Peninsula before advancing from Taganrog on to Rostov."

The Germans suffered heavy casualties, this source said.

Nazi infantrymen were able to maintain an advanced position in only one sector and that is being attacked heavily by Soviet troops, he added.

Preliminary Move:

The German drive was interpreted in London as merely an unsuccessful attempt to remove an embarrassing Russian position on the Nazi flank, one of a series of operations the invaders must undertake to open the way for a general offensive.

This battle now has quieted and there are no indications of operations of any size elsewhere, the commentator said.

Dispatches reporting that a German army of 2,000,000 men had begun an offensive on this Donets Front were regarded by informed London military circles as greatly exaggerated.

German military circles were not inclined to describe this battle as the beginning of a German "spring offensive," but the military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse did say the operations were "the first great offensive undertaking since the winter defensive."

He said "fierce mopping-up operations on the Central Front" also were of "no mean importance."

The Kerch Peninsula is important, he said, because it has been strongly fortified for the Russians as "a springboard for major operations," probably for a drive to reconquer the Crimea.

German sappers and infantry were declared to have landed behind enemy positions under fierce fire, but few details were given.

Rumanians Help:

DNB, German news agency, announced that the attack was being carried out by German and Rumanian troops, supported by strong Luftwaffe units.

A German communiqué indicated that the Russians were attempting to land sea-borne reinforcements to check the assault, reporting that German planes sank two Soviet transports totaling 5,000 tons and several small vessels in attacks off the Kerch Peninsula and off the southeast coast of the Sea of Azov.

A Nazi radiocast said the drive was marked by the introduction of new, improved weapons.

Burma

A British column withdrawing along the Chindwin River in Western Burma has counterattacked to drive a Japanese column of more than 300 troops south from Shwegyin, a small river town about 140 miles northwest of Mandalay, a communiqué said today.

The Japanese had been pushing north apparently in motorboats.

Shwegyin is about five miles south of Kalewa and is not to be confused with the larger town of the same name in Southern Burma.

Royal Air Force planes have machine-gunned Japanese motor transports and trucks containing troops during offensive reconnaissance over Japanese lines of communication in Northern Burma, it was announced.

The British forces are in West Burma guarding the approaches to India. They last were reported on the Chindwin River, a tributary of the Irrawaddy.

The Japanese attacked with light machine guns and mortars and their original force of 300 were reinforced. The British absorbed the first shock and counterattacked, driving the enemy to the south, the communiqué said.

"On other parts of the front, operations are proceeding according to plan," it concluded.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in India, returned to his headquarters from a tour of portions of Burma still held by the Allies.

A German radiocast said that Japanese troops had crossed the Indian frontier at several points. The radiocast said light Japanese forces also had taken control of the coastal zone between the Burmese port of Akyab and the Indian port of Chittagong.

Japanese Reinforce:

The Japanese have brought up reinforcements and are making a new attack on the Yunnan Front in Western China, a Chinese communiqué announced.

This followed an earlier report by a Chinese military spokesman that the main force of the Japanese invasion column which had struck deep into Yunnan from Burma had been driven back to the frontier town of Wanting but that heavy fighting with Japanese rearguards continued in the Chefang and Mangshih areas, 25 to 55 miles inside Yunnan.

Arrival of Japanese reinforcements apparently again converted the rearguard into an advance guard.

Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Information, said Chinese tactics in Burma and Yunnan were to press the Japanese relentlessly, giving them no pause for consolidation. He added that air support was of the greatest importance in order to achieve this objective.

General Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan Province, said that the situation was developing in China's favor, but warned of the possibility the Japanese might attempt to drive on Kunming.

"If the Japanese risk such an adventure," he said, "they will encounter stout resistance from several hundred thousand Chinese troops in Yunnan who are firmly resolved to drive the invader out.

Madagascar

Life is normal at the Big Madagascar naval base of Diego Suarez under British occupation and Vichy authorities apparently still occupy the Capital of Tananarive, reports reaching here today said.

The British have set up a radio transmitter working on the same wave lengths as Radio Tananarive. Indications that no land communications exist between Diego Suarez and the Capital was seen in the fact that the British radiocast messages from prisoners and inhabitants of the occupied region to the Capital.

Transmissions are made daily on the British station immediately after the French radiocasts.

The Radio at Reunion Island, which lies about 35 miles east of Madagascar, went off the air several days ago under the pretext of a desire to increase the station's power.

The Reunion radio was under direct supervision of a high pro-Vichy Government official, Callet Fillet, and Madame Descantes, both anti-British. It was believed that public pressure forced the radio to remain silent.

Australia

Allied bombers struck two more Japanese transports and straddled a large tanker with explosives in the islands above Australia yesterday after last week's repulse of the enemy fleet in the Coral Sea, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

This brought to 23 and perhaps 24 the number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged in about a week's time by Allied naval-air operations in the Southwest Pacific.

The two transports, the communiqué said, were hit in the Solomon Islands, and the tanker at Deboyne Island, in the Louisiade Archipelago.

In addition to the tanker a four-motored Japanese seaplane also was believed to have been damaged, and stores and buildings ashore were hit squarely.

These Japanese naval units may have been part of the Japanese fleet taking part in the Coral Sea fight.

Allied bombers have been steadily searching out the Japanese fleet which apparently has gone to the islands to the north and northeast.

Japanese airmen hit back with raids on Port Moresby in southern New Guinea, and at Horn Island in the Torres Strait at the northernmost tip of Australia. Damage was slight at Port Moresby, and there was no damage at the Horn Island airdrome, the communiqué said.

Submarine Losses

The possibility that some Japanese invasion troops perished in the Coral Sea battle was advanced today by competent informants who emphasized that Allied announcements of enemy losses thus far have made little mention of damage to transport units known to have been part of the enemy force.

Incomplete reports have listed only two Japanese transports or supply ships sunk and two more damaged but these observers said that when the full score is tabulated it may include a greater number of Japanese troop carriers.

A communique from General MacArthur's headquarters early today added two submarines sunk or damaged to the previously announced 19, but these figured in an action separate from the Coral Sea engagement.

United States and Australian ships and planes continued on the alert for additional signs of the enemy although there was no true indication that he had re-formed his forces.

Japanese Claim Victory

Meanwhile Imperial headquarters announced today that Emperor Hirohito had granted an imperial rescript to the commander-in-chief of the combined fleet in honor of the work of naval air units in the battle of the Coral Sea

The announcement said:

"His Majesty the Emperor today summoned the chief of the naval general staff and graciously granted the following imperial rescript to the commander-in-chief of the combined fleet: 'We deeply appreciate that air units of the combined fleet, fighting bravely and gallantly in the Coral Sea, crushed heavily the American-British fleet.'"

This marked the eighth time since the Pacific war began that an imperial rescript has been issued. Only yesterday it was announced that the Emperor had sent his congratulations to his army and navy commanders in chief in the southwest Pacific area on their successes in Burma and the Indian Ocean.

The navy ministry announced that Premier Hioedki Tojo also had sent congratulations to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the combined fleet and commander of the units participating in the Coral Sea battle, "on the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Navy against the American-British fleet."

Earlier imperial headquarters issued a communiqué on the Coral Sea battle reviewing the results and broadening its claims to include the sinking of a 20,000-ton tanker.

The imperial headquarters again claimed that the effective strength of the British-American fleet was destroyed.

War Casualties

Casualties in the British Empire's armed forces for the first two years of the war were 183,550, of which 48,973 were killed, Clement Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, disclosed today in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

Other casualties, excluding fatalities from natural causes, included 46,363 wounded, 58,458 prisoners of war, and 29,756 missing.

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Madagascar Widens Rift Between London and Vichy

Anti-British leaders of France fail to realize both colonial Empires are closely linked.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Madagascar affair, which caused yesterday's Vichy French communique to style the British "the enemy" for the first time, is the second occasion, since the beginning of the war, that Britain and France, former allies, have clashed in armed conflict.

Owing to the early surrender of the Diego Suarez base, casualties have been very small; yet Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech to the House of Commons, expressed sorrow at the fact that there should have been bloodshed at all. Despite this new incident, Mr. Churchill continued, he hoped that the peoples of Britain and France would remain united at heart.

Vichy, naturally, has viewed the affair from a different angle. Their declarations have been almost war-like. Hostile acts on the part of Vichy may follow and may conceivably lead to open warfare. In attacking the British who are backed by the United States, the rulers of Vichy, however, tear down the very foundations of the French Empire.

Anti-British Feeling

Many of Vichy's leading men are personally prejudiced against the British. Pierre Laval turned anti-British after the Hoare-Laval agreement, which virtually handed over Ethiopia to Mussolini was torpedoed by British public opinion making his cabinet fall. Admiral Jean Darlan, Commander of all the Vichy French forces, represents the anti-British faction within the French Navy, always resentful of being treated condescendingly by their big British brother. Other anti-British voices at Vichy are more or less in the pay of Hitler, faithfully executing German orders.

There remain, however, especially in Unoccupied France, some powerful anti-British factions whose feelings are dictated neither by personal resentment nor by Nazi influence. Persons belonging to this category may fear the Germans, but this does not decrease their antipathy to the British. In the occupied zone, on the other hand, former anti-British feeling has long been overcome by animosity to the Germans whose very presence disrupts the life of every Frenchman.

Charles Maurras, leading influence of the traditionalist and monarchist faction, which is close to Marshal Philippe Pétain, clearly recognizes Germany to be the arch-enemy. Yet he strongly rejects the idea of an Anglo-French alliance. Bitter foe of parliamentary democracy, M. Maurras saw in Britain the personification of a hostile political ideology. The traditionalists who called themselves "realists" reproached the Republican parties for being "idealists," showing ideological preference for Great Britain.

Why Traditionalists Failed

The policy pursued by the French traditionalists—or "national integralists" as they called themselves—has proved itself to have been a total failure. Today, M. Maurras, all his life violently anti-German, is forced to advocate collaboration. French territory in Europe has, to all intents and purposes, become a German province, while the French Empire is rapidly disintegrating.

What the French "realists" failed to see was that the integrity of the French Empire was closely linked to that of the British. At times reluctant, the British had never actively opposed the establishment of the new French Empire during the period between 1880 and 1914. Fashoda presented an unhappy incident, but from 1900 on the different spheres of influence were no longer questioned. Occasional frictions might occur, such as the dispute regarding Syria during the first World War, yet, on the whole, the two greatest colonial empires in the world have co-operated in maintaining their dominion. The British and French navies controlled the Seven Seas, and both Empires were aware of the interdependence of their defense.

France's desertion of the partnership in June, 1940, completely upset the colonial system all over the world. Since this very day the French Empire has been falling apart. In 1939, French overseas possessions extended over 3,800,000 square miles comprising a population of 68,000,000. Today Vichy still controls French North and West Africa, an area covering 2,200,000 square miles with a population of 31,000,000. But even these territories, the heart of the French Empire, are increasingly subject to German control and will, under M. Laval's premiership, most likely be converted into a Franco-German condominion.

The Japanese occupation of Indo-China has taught us what the term condominion means. The Free French and the British have, indeed, solemnly declared that territories under their control will be held "in trust," to be later restored to France; we have no reason to doubt their words, but the fact remains that the unity of the French Empire has been sadly broken.

Story of Empire

Britain today, more than any other power, feels the repercussions of France's breakdown. Without Vichy's capitulation and the subsequent surrender of Indo-China, the conquest of Southwest Asia by the Japanese could not have succeeded; nor, without the neutralization of the French fleet and the disbanding of France's colonial army, would Britain's position in the Near East be so seriously threatened.

French Anglophobes still find pleasure in Britain's hardships; they never cease to proclaim the fall of the British Empire. Do they forget that it is the French Empire, built with French blood and money, which will be the first victim of any decline in European world power?

Wide World

These Frenchmen Fight On Against the Axis

Free French desert fighters such as this unit of Spahis pictured as they thundered across the Western Desert have given invaluable aid to the British troops fighting Axis forces in North Africa.

Norway Nazis Send Teachers To Camp Exile

LONDON, May 12 (AP) — The Norwegian Government-in-Exile charged today that German occupation authorities in Norway had established a concentration camp at Joerstadmoen where 700 school teachers were systematically tortured "to break them physically and spiritually."

In an 8,000-word document, the Government reviewed alleged attempts by Maj. Vidkun Quisling, the puppet Premier, to Nazify the school system through threats and terror and asserted that 1,300 teachers who refused to join the Nazi teachers organization were in concentration camps.

After 14 days of a terroristic regime, the statement declared, 20 of the 700 teachers collapsed and agreed to withdraw resignations from the Teachers' Front, but the remainder held out.

Packed on Old Ship

Five hundred of the more obstinate teachers were thrown aboard the 38-year-old ship Skjerstad, bound for forced labor in the Arctic, the statement added. It said the teachers were "packed into the hold where they had bare standing room."

The statement said that Major Quisling had ordered all Norwegian teachers to join the Teachers Front, whose duty it would be, the Norwegians charged, "to serve as a straitjacket for all those who were unwilling to do their duty to the state and the Norwegian youth."

Only 500 of 14,000 responded and 12,000 resigned from the school system.

Long Trip in Cold Cars

Josef Terboven, Reichs Commissioner, then asked each district Quisling leader to submit a list of the most active members of the teachers opposition and 1,300 were imprisoned.

Simultaneously the 700 were put in unheated box cars and taken on a 26-hour journey without food and water to Joerstadmoen.

Responding to a plea from Bishop Stoeren of Trondheim, and 28 clergymen for mercy for the 500 teachers destined for the Arctic, the statement said Major Quisling declared:

"The measures which are being taken against Norway's teachers are a direct consequence of treasonable activities."

Wavell Streamlines Three Indian Armies

NEW DELHI India, May 12 (AP) —Britain's Commander in India, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, is disclosed to have reorganized the three Indian military commands into powerful and competent mobile armies to meet land or sea attack from the Japanese on Eastern or Southern India.

With the Japanese still reported marshaling a Bengal invasion fleet at Rangoon, and with only the gallant but exhausted force of Gen. Harold Alexander standing between the enemy and the northern gate to India, General Wavell upset the 100-year-old Indian military policy by which the strongest Imperial forces were held on the northwest frontier.

His primary purpose was, however, to divorce the administrative functions of the Army from the fighting units so that the defense along the coast and the eastern and northern frontiers would become the sole function of the fighting forces.

Three Army Commands were created — Northeast, South, and Northwest. The vast central area will be administered under the Central India Command, whose major function will be to train new defense forces.

Most of the trained British and Indian troops are now expected to be concentrated in the armies of the Northeast and South. No change in command was involved.

Other defense preparations of an undisclosable nature increased as the Japanese persisted in their air action on India proper, and while General Alexander's Burma Army continued its retreat up the Chindwin River valley of Northwest Burma.

What effect the recent bombings of East India have had on the population of Calcutta, the major city most directly threatened, was not disclosed. It is known that preparations have been made in all major coastal cities for the mass migration of the populations to inland villages.

Views of Nehru

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, May 12—Jawaharlal Nehru said today in an interview that he was struck by the different ways in which the United States and Japan have reacted to the decision of the Congress Party to oppose a Japanese invasion with only nonviolent co-operation.

America, he declared, was criticizing the Party's decision as a sign of weakness, while the Japanese were angry "at our spirit of resistance."

The Japanese, he continued, had hoped to pass through India without interference of any kind.

Mr. Nehru, long an outstanding figure in the Congress Party, defended the decision as "the only alternative under the circumstances."

The other course—some sort of armed resistance under the State—disappeared, Mr. Nehru said, when Indian hope for immediate dominion status was eliminated with the rejection of the proposal carried to India by Sir Stafford Cripps.

On Defense Program

Mr. Nehru discussed plans for the defense of India, which, he said, he would have sought to carry out if an agreement could have been reached with Britain.

He would have liked to organize guerrilla bands, he said, and a home guard or a people's army of some kind. He granted that it would have been only partly trained and poorly armed, but said small arms could have been made in India as in China and that the spirit would have helped compensate for the lack of training.

Under present regulations Indians can join the British-controlled Indian Army but are unable to have an army of their own, Mr. Nehru said.

Nonviolent nonco-operation can, however, be much more effective than it sounds, Mr. Nehru continued.

"It may not be able to do very much to halt an invading army, but it can do quite a lot to embarrass it after it has passed through," he said.

Congress's Own Plan

The Congress, while refusing to participate in the British-promoted air-raid precaution measures, is organizing its own instead. This is one branch of the extensive self-protection, self-sufficient program —as it is called—under which the Congress is organizing the nation for war.

The people are being urged to grow more food and to store away as much as the law allows and in general prepare for the day when the community may be cut off from others, Mr. Nehru explained.

Speaking about morale, Mr. Nehru declared that it would be "entirely different" if the Indians were fighting for their own independent country.

"The people here know nothing of the Japanese," he said.

They are so tremendously nationalist that they have had little interest in international affairs, but 10 years of efforts by their leaders have succeeded in making them pro-Chinese, Mr. Nehru said, and consequently they were anti-Japanese when the Japanese invaded China.

Nazi Economic Machine Begins to Falter

How is the unorthodox and fundamentally weak Nazi financial and economic system standing the strain and stress of a war effort that is taxing every German resource? The following article, the fifth in a series, discusses the financial aspects of Germany's present situation and discloses that the Nazis are striving desperately to halt the spread of inflation.

By Harry Kenney

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bestride a prostrate Europe, Germany has spared no effort to exploit its conquests for the aggrandizement of its economic and financial position. While the strength of that position is not definitely known, a short time ago the question was: Will Germany collapse internally? The question now is, when will the collapse come?

The reason for this change in attitude, according to Prof. J. Anton de Haas, member of the Harvard University faculty and an authority on international relationships, is that from the beginning of the Hitler regime Germany's economic and financial system has been based upon illegitimate foundations and by all the rules of economics and finance the system cannot stand.

The system is now creaking badly and the serious threat of inflation in the Reich may mark the beginning of a collapse.

Retail prices in a controlled market have increased 25 to 30 per cent, the use of "black markets" is growing and in them prices have soared 100 to 150 per cent. In spite of rigid regulation security prices on the stock market are rising dangerously, there is a huge government debt that is still growing and Germany has started the paper money presses.

Restrictions Inadequate

Paper money is flooding Germany and the occupied countries but it takes a ration book to secure goods and in many cases a ration book is of no avail. The transportation system is so overworked that one day there will be ration book food and the next day none. There is simply a lot more money and a much greater demand for things than exists and even though there are severe restrictions they are proving inadequate.

The system by which Germany has financed its conquests is simple. The Nazis have demanded reparations from conquered countries. This money is used to buy goods, foods, industries, real estate and other properties in the subject areas. What can be moved is shipped to Germany. If there is not enough money from reparations the printing press is started and currency is given to soldiers and imported businessmen and the conquest continues. If people in conquered countries have more of their own money than they want through the seizure of their goods and property, they are "privileged" to invest in German bonds that are worthless.

Professor de Haas has spent considerable time in Germany and was there shortly before the war started. He points out that three factors have held the German economic system together: One, the willingness of people to accept paper money; two, the ability of the German armed forces to enforce the acceptance of paper money, and three, the strength of the Reich's armed forces.

Buying Spree Starts

These three factors are now being threatened. A buying spree has started in Europe, Germany is enforcing the purchase of government bonds for war expenditures and the people at home are wondering about the lack of success in Russia, and in proportion to the lack of faith in the ability of the army to win there is a lack of faith in paper money.

Germany is carrying two financial accounts. One includes "private" enterprise — business, commerce, and internal affairs. The other is the war account. When reports are made public they are from the private account. The extent of the war debt is kept secret as that knowledge would breed lack of confidence in paper money more rapidly.

Germany is financing the war to a large extent by issuing bonds. Very often these bonds are used to pay, say a munitions factory, for material. These bonds have collateral value at the German banks which will give the munitions factory the necessary money for wages, costs, and other operating expense. The factory has the cash, which up to now is acceptable; the bank has the bonds, and the government controls the bank. This vicious circle can continue indefinitely until faith in paper money is gone.

How Debt Is Carried

Germany is carrying its bonded debt by issuing short term tax anticipation bonds. At first these bonds were issued to cover a three months' period. They have since been extended repeatedly and because of the nature of the operating they will continue to be extended until the bonds too, like paper money, will become unacceptable. In other words, there is little holding up German financing except force and unfounded faith.

However, Hitler's economic potential in Europe remains tremendous. He has at his command large man power and huge resources and he has done a colossal piece of work mobilizing the economic structure, such as it is, but the peak of his resources has probably been reached.

As an insight into Hitler's resources an article in The Economist points out that the joint economic potential of continental Europe (excluding the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the USSR, but not Switzerland, Sweden or Spain, whose output is largely at Hitler's disposal) includes: a prewar share in international trade of 37.5 per cent; a population that is 16.3 per cent of the world total, with the highest percentage of skilled workers; considerable agricultural and mineral wealth even though the demand for various materials can only be satisfied from overseas; 33.2 per cent of the world's pig iron and ferro alloys; 37.9 per cent of the world's iron ore; 37.9 per cent of steel; 44.7 per cent of zinc; 28.3 per cent of zinc ore; 26.8 per cent of lead; 17 per cent of lead ore; 12.2 per cent of copper; 7.7 per cent of copper ore; 51.1 per cent of aluminum; 27.6 per cent of bituminous coal, but less than 3 per cent of the world's petroleum total, synthetic gasoline excluded.

Fighting Inflation

Wherever the Nazis have gone they have taken everything usable and in exchange have left printed paper. The peoples of the occupied nations are tired, hungry and poor and they are resisting more and more the proffered paper money printed on German presses.

Inside Germany, the Nazis vividly remember the inflation that followed the last war. They are well aware of what inflation would mean to Germany now and because of this they are trying by every known means to prevent its spread. The propaganda machine is working hard to make the people believe that there will be sufficient goods for all if what is available is used wisely and that to buy things to store away or to prepare "for that which will not come to pass" will be defeating their own purpose.

Nevertheless, Germany knows that it is now seriously faced with inflation and the fact remains that since the financial and economic structure is unsound it must be either corrected or crumble.

War Cuts British Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Though the war has led to the establishment of various more or less illegal lotteries in aid of war savings, there has in the last three years been a considerable decrease in public gambling in Britain, according to the annual report of the Churches' Committee on Gambling. The position in regard to private gambling, however, is not so hopeful.

One reason for the decline in public gambling is the severe restrictions placed by the Government on horse and dog racing. No more dog tracks are to be opened during the war, those already open may operate on Saturdays only, and racing is to be confined to a few selected courses.

Before the war there were 12,000 race horses in training in Britain. Today there are not many more than a thousand. The war, too, has broken the organization of the big foreign lotteries. The notorious Irish Hospitals sweepstake has been voluntarily liquidated, though to some extent its place has been taken by the Irish Red Cross sweepstakes. But the receipts from this latter undertaking are said to be only 2 or 3 per cent of those from the former, and the Committee is assured that only a very small proportion of them come from Britain.

Football pools still remain a difficult problem, especially since the football season is now extended into part of the cricket season. Besides the eight pool promoters who combine into one big syndicate, it is estimated that there are roughly another 40 pools operating each week of the eight-month season. But their weekly turnover is reckoned at not more than £1,500,000, compared with £50,000,000 before the war. These pools are much affected by shortage of paper and staff.

There has also been a decline in the scale of newspaper prize competitions. Weekly prizes now average £4,000 compared with £12,000 a few years ago.

The blackout and bombs did much to curtail the activities of fun fairs and pin-table saloons. There are now 69 of these open in London, and 49 shut. Westminster has the highest record, with 15, Stepney comes second, with seven, and Wandsworth third, with six. Most of the machines in these places are brought over from the United States. They are patronized by the very poor, who sometimes spend as much as 10s. in a few minutes.

War Bonds Officer 'Amazed' at Meade

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., May 12 (AP)—Maj. Jay M. Holmes, Fort Meade war bonds officer, said soldiers at this Army post had subscribed for $128,000 worth of war bonds in the first five days of a campaign being conducted in military posts

"These soldiers are not only willing to fight the war, but also to finance it," he said, adding that he expected 100 per cent participation before the drive ended.

Major Holmes said most of the subscriptions were from enlisted men using a special pay reservation plan and that the response was "amazing."

Greeks Help Roving Britons

LISBON, Portugal, May 12 (AP)—George Beys, a young American of Greek extraction, who is awaiting repatriation here, said yesterday that British troops still were at large in Greece, and that one British officer recently killed seven Italian officers on the streets of Athens before he himself was killed.

Mr. Beys, whose home is in New York, spent 10 years in school in Athens and left there at Christmas to join Americans waiting to be moved from Italy under an exchange agreement.

He told this story of Axis-occupied Greece:

"The Greeks, despite their own suffering, have cared for British soldiers who failed to escape during the occupation . . .

"I myself encountered an English officer in a cafe . . . He was given new clothing and a place to hide. His name was 'Johnnie' and he'd lived in Alexandria. He said good-by and said 'It's only fair that I should keep moving. Anyway, I always find a new friend at every corner.'

"The Greeks are that way. Despite their own troubles they are still fighting. Immediate reprisals follow any demonstrations.

"An orange used to cost the equivalent of 2½ cents. Now one costs 50 cents. An egg is about 93 cents.

"I've seen the looting by the Germans. And also the crowds whose noses press against the outside of restaurant windows while German officers inside eat meat, bread and butter."

African Campaign Views Far Apart

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Great Britain is sending "very great" land, sea and air forces to Egypt and very probably will launch a new offensive in Africa, the Rome correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said in a dispatch quoted today by Reuters.

He credited the information to Italian military observers.

[British commentators, on the other hand, have been stressing the heat in the Libyan desert as ruling out an offensive by either side for the time being.]

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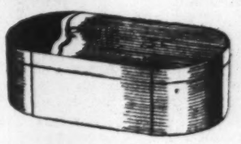
Sterling silver dresser set in Fuchsia pattern. Brush $14.25, mirror $17, comb $3.75; 3 pieces, $35

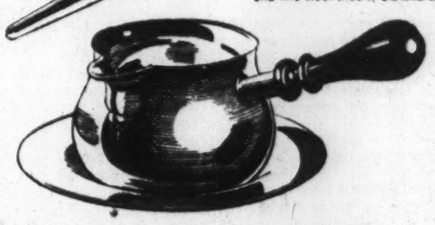


Sterling silver stamp box for 2c and 3c stamps, $25

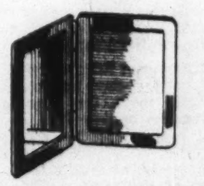
Fuchsia pattern sterling-topped perfume bottle, $10

Sterling silver cup-shaped match holder for desk or table, $5.50

Left: Sterling silver letter opener, 7 inches long, $5.50. Right: Sterling silver library set, with letter opener and fine steel shears, $23.50



Sterling silver pipkin (or sauceboat) and tray, reproduced from an original made in London in 1803. 3 sizes, $18, $25, $33



Above: Two-picture sterling silver folding frame for 1¼ inch by 2 inch snapshots, $12. Right: Sterling silver bonbon dish, Danish-influenced pattern, $45

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Economy in Traffic Resources Hits Civilians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—The Federal Government today unfolded its nation-wide program to conserve critical transportation resources and thereby eliminate, if possible, the necessity of the most stringent restrictions on travel.

The program is designed to apply to every major city in the United States and its purpose is to promote the efficiency and smooth flow of essential traffic. It was made public by Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads and Chairman of the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department.

Standing out in the midst of today's announcement on transportation policy is the first unvarnished and absolutely unqualified declaration that the American people should give up all vain and wishful hoping that there is going to be any more rubber of any kind—natural or synthetic—for civilian users during the remainder of the war.

The fact is now officially established that whatever the United States can get from the remaining trickles of raw rubber supplies open to it, from scrap rubber and from synthetic rubber, the expanding demands of the war effort are going to gobble it up so fast that the civilian user won't get a look at it.

Private Cars Last Step

It is emphasized that the requisition of private cars is the last step the Government will take in meeting both the transportation and rubber problem, but it cannot be assured that that step will not ultimately be necessary.

However, prior to such a last resort, the Government will buy the extra tires which many have laid in and will cut deeply into the several hundred thousand new automobiles which have been frozen for priority purposes but don't seem to be wanted even by those entitled to buy them. Dealers naturally would like to sell them to thaw out money frozen in this stock.

The present transportation program is organized on a voluntary basis with the hope that this will avoid drastic compulsory regulations. A national campaign is being launched with the approval of the Secretary of War and at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation. It will be conducted through highway traffic advisory committees in the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Summary of Objectives

Main objectives are to:

1. Conserve the country's 33,000,000 motor vehicles and the "stockpile" of rubber on their wheels.
2. Facilitate traffic flow in military and war-production areas.
3. Determine the requirements for adequate protection of 1,500 vital highway facilities, such as bridges and tunnels, from sabotage.
4. Assist with the movement of Army convoys on the public highways so as to eliminate undue conflict with civil traffic.
5. Maintain the national inventory of trucks and busses available for emergency use of the War Department.
6. Provide the Army with civilian driver records for candidates for its driver-training schools.

The public will be urged to cooperate in the transportation-conservation phase of the committee's program, it was emphasized by Mr. MacDonald.

Must Make Tires Last

"The public must co-operate," the Commission said. "People must recognize that we will have no more cars and no more tires for present cars until the emergency is over. We must make these cars and these tires last. The battle of production depends on them. Essential civilian services depend on them. Public transportation facilities alone are not adequate, and we do not have the steel nor the men nor the time to make them adequate. The usefulness of private automobiles and their tires must be prolonged so that no collapse or paralysis will occur in local transportation."

Individual citizens with automobiles will be encouraged to exchange rides as suggested by President Roosevelt in the group-riding program for Federal employees. To save cars and tires, people will be urged to travel four and five to an automobile, Mr. MacDonald said.

Each state highway traffic advisory committee, he added, will arrange for engineering studies of areas with serious traffic congestion or high accident rates, or with acute worker-transportation shortages. Where "staggered hours" are definitely shown to be advisable, the state committee will assist local committees to stagger the hours of factories, stores, offices, and schools so that public transportation services will have their loads spread out over longer periods and be able to accommodate more people each day.

Considerable emphasis will also be placed on safety and on the enforcement of traffic laws with the view of preventing losses of man power, tires, and vehicles in traffic accidents. The Committee will promote adequate maintenance of existing highways, traffic engineering to increase the capacity of congested roads with a minimum of new construction, the enforcement of the 40-mile speed limit recommended by the President, laws requiring reports of all accidents and the licensing of all drivers, better use of accident records, and driver education.

The Committee's aim to facilitate traffic flow in war areas has been given concrete support by the Public Roads Administration. Federal funds have been made available to each state "for purposes of planning highway facilities, the control and routing of traffic, and other measures to aid the flow of traffic essential to the war effort."

In order to implement the policies of the National Committee, Mr. MacDonald has set up an administrative staff in Washington, in charge of J. Truman Thompson, head of the Civil Engineering Department, Johns Hopkins University. This staff will work directly with the State Highway Traffic Advisory Committee, mainsprings of the conservation program.

'Camelback' Rules

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced yesterday that it had issued standards for camelback manufacture intended to produce recapped passenger car tires capable of traveling 10,000 miles and giving two years' service under wartime driving rules.

Camelback is the rubber product which is used in recapping and retreading tire carcasses.

"Camelback is the motorists' only hope for prolonging the life of the tires he now has," OPA's consumer division said in a statement. "Local tire rationing boards may permit drivers to have their tires recapped, if they can show definite need bearing on the war effort."

The division said it had released to camelback manufacturers suggestions outlining the average wearability of the industry's product, "so that each camelback maker can bring his own brand up to the industry level."

U. S. Public Opinion Turning To Wilsonian Peace Formula?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, May 12—Convicthat under the impact of "the scope and danger of the present situation," American public opinion is again turning to the Wilsonian world peace formula, this time with a faith that will see the triumph of his international philosophy, features the twentieth anniversary founding of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation made public here today. The statement headlined the annual meeting of officers and directors who gave fiscal underwriting to the commission to study the organization of peace, headed by Dr. James T. Shotwell, in line with "the rapidly increasing demand for information and data on world problems."

In addition to furtherance of this "essential task," the board authorized expansion of the special library on post-war issues now several months building at Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, 8 West Fortieth Street, and availed Army and Navy camps of a selected list of such material.

The statement on new opinion trends, signalling the 20-year-old memorial tradition to the American Commander-in-Chief of the first World War, is premised upon what the Foundation officers and directors see as "two deep currents" now apparent in the national thought. These take the form, in their view of, "first a nation-wide return to the broad ideals of international co-operation and organization presented to the world by Woodrow Wilson as spokesman of the American people in the first World War, and, second, a correspondingly widespread repudiation of the contrary doctrine of isolationism, which has so tragically demonstrated its complete impossibility and bankruptcy and greatly contributed to bringing the world to its present tragic plight."

Incorporated in 1922 as a nexus of more than 200,000 individual contributors "in recognition of the national and international services of Woodrow Wilson . . . in pointing out effective methods for the co-operation of liberal forces of mankind throughout the world," the Foundation had Franklin D. Roosevelt as its first head. Its 1942 session yesterday elected to the new board Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., only surviving full-term member of the Wilson Cabinet; Allen W. Dulles, of New York, who was a member of the American Peace Delegation at Paris and of the American Disarmament Delegation at Geneva; Miss Marion E. Park, President of Bryn Mawr College, and Adlai Stevenson, of Chicago, special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy.

Others on the board are Mrs. Quincy Wright, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Frederick P. Keppel, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Isaiah Bowman, Harry D. Gideonse, Mrs. Charles E. Simonson, Miss Esther G. Ogden, Whitney H. Shepardson, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., James T. Shotwell, and Arthur Sweetser.

Shifting of 12,000,000 Men To New Jobs by '43 Foreseen

DETROIT, May 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, declared last night that 12,000,000 men—nearly one-tenth of the nation's population—would be shifted to new jobs, either in the armed forces or on the war production front, by Jan. 1, 1943.

"In 1942, we must triple the number of men who were working in war industries last Jan. 1," he said. "We must double the number of men in the armed forces by the end of the year. That means only one thing—moving some 12,000,000 individuals."

Addressing State Selective Service Administrators and others, General Hershey said:

"We have to solve the problem of taking 60,000,000 human units and getting 65,000,000 or 70,000,000 units of work in the armed forces and in industry."

"It means that those capable of doing more or better work in some other job must be upgraded. It means also that we will have to forego all of the luxuries and many of the so-called necessities of our present life."

General Hershey asserted that in 1943 an even heavier load would fall upon agencies obtaining men for the armed forces.

"The needs of essential industry next year I can not predict," he said. "But I do know this: in the days ahead of us we must use our overaged and our less physically fit men and women."

Earlier, General Hershey told management to "begin now" the replacement, the replacement with older men and women of "priceless youth" needed for combat service.

"If we are to have an army of 6,000,000 or 8,000,000, plus some man power for the Navy," he declared before the Economic Club of Detroit, "and if we have to allow for 25 to 35 per cent of rejections for physical reasons, industry better start thinking and planning and training those who will replace these priceless young men."

General Hershey said there soon will be "more jobs to do than there will be men, women and children to do them" and predicted a critical labor shortage might be reached by next October.

Germans Disclaim Use of Gas

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Germany's efforts to disclaim having used gas on the Russian front—as charged by the Soviet Government—was apparent in a Vichy news agency report published by the London Star today. Quoting Bucharest, Rumania, dispatches, the article which emanated from German controlled sources, said that a new type of German land mine had caused the Russians erroneously to believe the Nazis had used poison gas on the Eastern front.

[Prime Minister Churchill in his radio speech May 10, declared that if it was found that Germany was using gas on the Russian front, Britain was fully prepared to launch all-out gas attacks on Germany in return.]

That "most Russian casualties in the last few days bore no trace of wounds made the Russian High Command believe that poison gas had been used," the dispatch asserted.

Actually, according to it, a new type of explosive "causes a considerable decrease in pressure and neutralizes oxygen in the air over a radius of 300 yards."

[In Berlin a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman again emphasized that the Germans had used no gas on the Eastern front and did not intend to. He declared the coming battles would prove the Germans needed no gas.

The British radio, however, in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS, quoted a Vichy report as saying the Germans in the Crimea had been issued a new-type gas mask.]

Effective Weapon

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Col. Alden H. Waitt of the Army Chemical Warfare Service says it is improbable that any enemy could acquire sufficient aircraft and chemicals to drench an entire city in gas.

He said in an article in the current issue of the magazine Flying and Popular Aviation that the use of gas from airplanes, however, could be "a most effective weapon" as a supplement to high explosive attacks on supply centers.

Colonel Waitt said that civil populations could be best protected against gas in gas-proof and bomb-proof cellars, basements and subways. Middle floors of large office buildings or air-conditioned buildings — after modification of equipment—might offer gas protection also, he said.

Prepared for Gas

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The British Radio broadcast a Moscow dispatch last night which said, "Both the Red Army and the civilian population are thoroughly prepared for gas warfare."

The radiocast heard here by CBS said the Russians greatly appreciated Winston Churchill's pledge of swift retaliation against Hitler if Germany initiates gas warfare.

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'Miss Foreign Trade'

Wide World

Lois James of Los Angeles

Commerce among nations at this time may not be all that is desired because of enemy submarines, but seaborne trade has a "Queen" just the same. This California girl will be Miss Foreign Trade for 1942. Beginning in Los Angeles May 17 there will be a week's celebration to mark the significance of maritime commerce.

2 'Subs' Escape Navy Guns As Merchantman Gets in Way

LAKE WORTH, Fla., May 12 (AP)—Survivors of one of two American merchant ships, whose recent torpedoing was announced last night, said a naval vessel fired on two attacking submarines but apparently both escaped because another merchantman was in the line of fire.

The attacks were the tenth and eleventh to be announced in eight days by the Navy after survivors reached Florida ports.

Capt. H. K. Johnsen of Miami said there were no indications that the two submarines which attacked his ship were hit by shells from Navy guns.

There was no loss of life among the 32 members of the crew of Johnsen's ship. They were brought to West Palm Beach. Their medium-sized vessel stayed afloat an hour, they reported, before it burst into flames.

Three lives, including that of heroic Assistant Engineer P. Shera, who stayed at his post to cut off the engines after the torpedoes struck, were lost in the other attack.

Forty-four members of the crew were brought to Fort Lauderdale and Miami. They included members of a Navy gun crew who were aboard the vessel.

In the other instance, an undersea raider apparently lay in wait for a victim not more than half a mile off the beach.

The attack on a British ship, one of the most daring episodes of submarine warfare along the Atlantic Coast, was announced earlier in the day. This ship apparently was attacked by a submarine lurking submerged close to shore with silent engines.

The Navy announcement said the British vessel was towed to safety at an East Coast port. This attack occurred in broad daylight and brought hundreds of persons on shore to see the vessel, her stern deep in the water, before she was towed to harbor.

Two men were killed in the engine room by a torpedo blast, but 30 others escaped and were rescued and brought ashore by small fishing craft.

Twenty-three survivors of a torpedoed merchant vessel sunk in the Western Atlantic landed in an East Coast Canadian port, Canadian authorities announced. Nine men were killed in the sinking and the survivors were picked up from three lifeboats by fishermen.

Mexican Neutrality

MEXICO, D. F., May 12 (AP)—The Navy Ministry, noting Axis submarine operations in the Gulf of Mexico, has issued a list of instructions to Mexican merchant ships, telling them to keep their lights burning at night and the Mexican flag flying by day.

It also warned that they should not carry "cannon or other armament," should not be camouflaged, or carry war materials. The instructions do not apply to Government-owned ships operated by the National Petroleum Administration.

The newspaper Novedades said that the Mexican tanker Poza Rica recently met a German submarine in the Gulf and "saluted the totalitarian ship with its flag, and the salute was returned."

Crew at Recife

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 12 (AP)—Eight members of the crew of the 5,102-ton United States freighter Lammot du Pont, torpedoed near Bermuda April 23, have landed in Recife, the Brazilian Government has made known. The lot of 42 crew members was not known.

After two days in lifeboats they were rescued by the Swedish motorship Astri, which transferred them three days ago to a Brazil-bound ship.

More Blimps

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, in charge of the Navy's lighter-than-air craft, told the House Naval Committee today that there was "a great deal of submarine activity off the coast of Florida, and now some in the Gulf of Mexico."

His statement was made as the Committee approved a bill for 24 additional blimps, which Captain Rosendahl declared were doing "very excellent work" in combatting the submarine menace to ships plying the vital coastwise shipping lanes.

Torpedo or Mine?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 12 (AP)—An official report of the investigation made by the Argentine Embassy at Washington on damage experienced by the 8,000-ton Argentine tanker, Victoria, April 19, off Cape Hatteras has been delivered to the Naval Ministry. A naval spokesman in Washington said the vessel "undoubtedly had been torpedoed," but there was a possibility it had struck a mine.

The year-old $1,000,000 ship was making its first trip northward when it was damaged. Argentine seamen, after first abandoning the ship, were able to return and bring it to port. The Government declined to disclose the nature of the Embassy's report.

Larger 'Auto' Plants Ahead of Schedules

DETROIT, May 12 (AP)—A War Production Board official declared that the automotive industry's larger plants are "about six weeks" ahead of schedule on war work but that "we're still behind the Japs and Hitler."

"We're still dissatisfied with production schedules," Frederick B. Harbison, head of the WPB's Labor Division in Michigan, told a regional meeting of United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) organizers.

Mr. Harbison predicted, however, that "within three months" unemployment compensation payments to auto workers made idle by conversion of the industry to war production would be unnecessary and that all auto workers would "put in at least 48 hours a week" by the end of the year.

'Less Liquor and More Sugar'

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 12

Representative Edward H. Rees (R) of Kansas declared yesterday that "a Government that can take over and ration automobiles, tires, typewriters, clothing and sugar can also take over the distilleries and the liquor supplies and use them completely for making munitions."

"The use of a little common hard sense," he told the House, "will convince anyone that the public, as well as the Army, would be a lot better off with less liquor and more sugar."

He said that "hardly anyone will insist that the use of liquor is essential in winning the war," and added that "neither would anyone seriously claim he is making a sacrifice not to have liquor in this emergency."

Educators Begin Study Of Postwar Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 12—America will face a tremendous task of adult education when the war ends, involving not only the readjustment of demobilized men to civilian life, but the education of all Americans to new world-wide social and economic conditions, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, President of the American Association for Adult Education, declared here today.

In his presidential address before the Association's seventeenth annual meeting, held at the Thayer Hotel, Dr. Chase set before adult education leaders the task of permanently broadening America's horizons to see that "nothing which goes forward upon this planet is without significance to us and to our children and their children as well."

"There is none of us who is so blind as not to see," he declared, "that the American people cannot ever again retire into its isolation and sling away the burdens of international responsibility which it dismissed so curtly a generation ago."

Dr. Morse A. Cartwright, Director of the Association, reported an increase of nearly 40 per cent in membership during the year.

Other speakers scheduled for the three-day sessions include Jan Struther, author; Pierre Cot, formerly French Air Minister; Enrique de Lozada, former Secretary of the Bolivian Legation, and Alvarez del Vayo, Foreign Minister in the Spanish Republic. A feature of the sessions will be three "workshops" on community organization and civilian defense, training volunteers for adult education, and co-ordination of public and private agencies.

Italian Escapers Caught in England

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—An unarmed miner and bus driver recaptured today seven of 10 Italian war prisoners who escaped from a Midlands camp on the night of May 10.

The miner found three in an air-raid shelter five miles from the camp and they surrendered without resistance. The bus driver rounded up four more just as easily as he encountered them on a road 10 miles from the camp.

WPB Established Building Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The War Production Board announced today establishment of a Construction Bureau to handle all applications for construction priorities.

The Bureau, which is part of the Production Division, will be headed by William V. Kahler, on leave from his position as Chief Engineer of the Chicago area of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. Since May, 1941, Mr. Kahler has been head of the WPB's construction branch.

The new Bureau will be required to service all construction essential to the war effort, recommend construction project priority ratings, apply principles of conservation to materials used in construction, and administer WPB orders placing all private construction under Government control.

Bulgarian Jews Must Wear Bands

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, May 12 (AP)—DNB reported in a dispatch from Sofia yesterday that 1,000 Bulgarian Jews were "called up" May 11 to start work building a railway line and that 2,300 more will be employed later. The Jews will be forced to wear a yellow band on the left sleeve. This is the first time Jews have been so marked in Bulgaria, DNB said.

Emergency Taxi Corps Planned in N. Y. City

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Owners of taxicab fleets in New York City have agreed to turn in their entire rolling stock for the City's use in event of an emergency, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine announced.

Enrollment of cab drivers as members of the Emergency Taxi Corps of the Air Warden Service will begin Monday, Mr. Valentine said, and a training program for them will be organized by the wardens.

Cardin Quits in Canada In Rift Over Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 11—The resignation of P. J. A. Cardin, senior French-Canadian Minister, from the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King means a grave break on the conscription issue within the Government and the Liberal Party.

Mr. Cardin resigns rather than agree to conscription for overseas service—approved by the Dominion as a whole but defeated by French-speaking Quebec in the recent plebiscite.

The English-speaking Ministers who insist on a policy of ultimate total conscription thus have won out after a crisis which rocked the Government for the past week. But while the Government's course is now set on the road of conscription, the issue before Parliament is yet to come.

Some Support Expected

The Liberal Government of Mr. King appears to face a complete break with its Quebec supporters who have been its sheet anchor for 20 years. Mr. Cardin, in opposing conscription, will have behind him most of the French-Canadian members, it is expected. If the Government proves unable to hold them, Canada would face a political situation much like that which divided the country in the same issue in 1917.

But there is this difference. While Mr. Cardin, Minister of Public Works and Transportation, will lead a powerful Quebec revolt, the Government hopes to retain the support of Louis S. St. Jurent the new French-Canadian Minister of Justice who apparently is prepared to support conscription against the opinion of his race and colleagues.

The Government hopes that, after making a final fight against conscription and losing, the Province will accept the will of the nation's majority and return to the support of the Liberal Party, having no other place to go. This is by no means certain, however, and Mr. Cardin's retirement may mean the emergence of a nationalist group in Quebec which would introduce a serious disruptive force into politics.

The details of the crisis which came to the surface with Mr. Cardin's sudden resignation still are not well understood outside of immediate political circles. Mr. Cardin resigned because he would not agree to the immediate repeal of Section 3 of the National Resources Mobilization Act which forbids overseas conscription and limits the draft to home defense, making overseas service dependent on voluntary selection.

Cabinet Action Forecast

But there is another complication which had divided the Cabinet. It concerned the exact method of enforcing conscription. On one side, French-Canadian ministers held that after repeal of Section 3, the Government should return to Parliament for authorization before actually enforcing overseas conscription. A strong English-speaking group is determined that after repeal of Section 3 the Government shall impose conscription when it sees fit, without consulting Parliament in advance. This technical question of precedure represented a final struggle between conscriptionists and anticonscriptionists.

And now that Mr. Cardin has retired, it is expected the Government, after repeal, will impose conscription by order in Council. This does not mean, however, that overseas conscription will be applied immediately while voluntary recruiting is high. It will come only when it is actually needed to maintain the war program of enlistment. No one can foresee when this will occur but obviously not some months.

The important item of today's development is that it clears the road for conscription but at the expense of a serious break in the political balance of this nation. To prevent this from becoming something worse, the Government, freed of Mr. Cardin as an obstacle to conciliation, will have to persuade Quebec to accept conscription when the time comes.

For this process of education, the Government will have at least a breathing spell before conscription is necessary. Late last week, Prime Minister King announced in the House of Commons that the Government will introduce a bill to amend the National Resources Mobilization Act. No further information in relation to the change in the act could be elicited by R. B. Hanson, leader of the opposition, who wanted to know "if that is all." Mr. King's reply was that "my honorable friend will look at the bill and its contents when it appears before the House and the question can be answered in the regular way."

A. W. O. L. Too High

OTTAWA, May 12 (AP)—Of 311,825 men called for physical examinations under the compulsory home military training in Canada, 11,568 failed to report, War Services Minister Joseph T. Thorson told the House of Commons yesterday.

But he said a large percentage of the delinquents had enlisted voluntarily in the armed services, and that the number of "real delinquents" was "not much over 1 per cent." In many cases changes of address accounted for failure to report, he said.

There have been 242 convictions, and the distribution by Provinces of those who failed to report was listed thus:

Quebec, 4,886; Ontario, 2,558; Alberta, 1,489; British Columbia, 1,406; Manitoba, 780; Saskatchewan, 240; Nova Scotia, 123; Prince Edward Island, 46; New Brunswick, 40.

Military Tragedy in Burma Told by Press Correspondent

The dramatic story of the defeat of the undersized, under-equipped British force in Burma and its long painful retreat into the mountains of the Indian frontier are described by Daniel De Luce, who has been Associated Press correspondent at the front in Burma.

CALCUTTA, May 11. Delayed (AP)—Survivors of the little British Imperial Army in Burma are fighting on in the toughest evacuation of World War II.

Harassed by enemy fighters and bombers which for nearly seven weeks have been overwhelmingly supreme, attacked from ambush by bands of native traitors, the weary riflemen of half a dozen onetime crack battalions of British armored force crews and wiry Sepoys from Indian units are approaching within a few scores of miles the mountainous Assam frontier of India—a frontier where the Japanese invaders can and must be held at bay.

What happened in Burma constitutes a military tragedy for the United Nations—as bitter in its way as Singapore, Java, Manila and perhaps as avoidable.

Carried Out Orders

For the pitifully small handful of Imperial soldiers from two Imperial divisions who lost Lower Burma, for the few under-strength Chinese divisions which stemmed the Japanese conquest for more than a month in Central Burma observers have had nothing but praise.

They werer ordered to do what events have proved impossible. Their casualties were appalling.

The majority of the stocky, singing British seen hiking into the Salween line in January, and the smiling Chinese seen deploying around Toungoo below Mandalay in March, were killed in combat.

Some retreated out of the traps. Always there was a new temporary line established farther back. Always it was weaker than the previous line.

For hundreds of miles it was a case of fight, withdraw and fight again.

Every mile backward Allied air support faded until in April there literally was nothing left.

Always enemy troops and Burmese treachery increased.

Kept on Fighting

The fall of Rangoon March 8 doomed Burma. The British in the ranks knew it as well as the officers. They kept on fighting. They are fighting today. Surrender isn't in their vocabulary.

What Imperial troops reach the rugged Indian frontier will make their way on foot. Their 12-ton American tanks with the cherry red desert rat insignia, their six-wheeled and four-wheeled trucks, their mobile antiaircraft artillery, their field artillery admittedly cannot be manhandled over the 150 miles of sandy wastes and swampy morasses to the nearest Assam passes that can be negotiated by motors.

Despite half a century of British rule, Upper Burma never was linked to neighboring India by even one good road.

If there had been one, the Burma disaster might not have happened.

Instead of one lone battalion sent to Burma from India by air after the loss of Rangoon, several divisions might have been hurried across by road to throw back the reinforced Japanese.

West Virginia Dentist Is Inventor Who Excited Federal Rubber Experts

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—A West Virginia dentist, it developed, is the inventor who has excited Government experts by declaring he can make a rubber substitute from natural gas, coal, wood and grain.

Dr. Glenn L. Casto of Spencer, W. Va., who talked with reporters in company with Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, was modest about his product. He said it was no "cure-all' for the present lack of natural rubber, but declared it had:

Been used to make a new automobile tire which already has run 4,300 miles and is continuing to give good service.

Been used to retread a tire which was run 10,000 miles and, when removed for examination, was found to have one-third the tread remaining.

News of the inventor's claims leaked out of Government agencies some 10 days ago. At that time, the word was that samples shown by the inventor had qualities superior to synthetic rubber and equal to or superior to crude. The inventor was not telling his formula, however, and Government experts were keeping their fingers crossed while a laboratory was being built for a show-down test.

Dr. Casto said that what is under construction is not a laboratory but a pilot test plant in West Virginia.

This plant, he said, will soon be turning out several thousand pounds of his product a day to be used in large scale tests on commercial vehicles.

Dr. Casto was educated at Ohio State University. His training for his profession included instruction in chemistry, and he said he had, as a hobby, made chemical experiments for many years.

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Silver Meteor Units Pass in Florida

The Seaboard Railway's pioneer streamliner chalked up 3,000,000 miles of service as these two units passed at Ridge, Fla., on May 8. Now a vital link in the north-south traffic artery along the East Coast, the Meteor has "gone to war." It is transporting Army, Navy, and industrial personnel between East Coast production centers.

Staggered Vacation Travel Proposed

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Staggered travel this summer is being urged by western railroads in order to increase passenger capacity. If vacationists would spread vacation holidays over the next six months rather than concentrating on the months of July and August, Hugh W. Siddal, Chairman of the Trans-Continental and Western Passenger Association, points out, the Western railroads have a capacity, over and above the all-important military requirements, to transport many thousands of vacationists to the mountains, seashore, and other recreational regions.

War industries have adopted the plan of staggered vacations. Workers are given vacations in May, June, September, and October and everyone knows there are many places in the United States that are delightful for vacationing during these months.

Ordinarily 80 per cent of all vacation travel occurs on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, leaving trains comparatively empty the balance of the week. Vacations beginning and ending in the middle of the week, railroads point out, would facilitate the handling of a much larger number of travelers.

The importance of making reservations as early as possible also is stressed.

Day Excursions Cut

New Yorkers who used to depend upon one-day train excursions to the beach for a family outing will have to forego that pleasure for the duration. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Reading Company, and the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines

Along the Rails

have decided to discontinue immediately the operation of one-day excursion trains between Philadelphia, Camden, and the South Jersey Coast resorts. The full complement of regular trains, however, will continue to be operated to and from seashore points on schedules comparable with those of last season and every effort will be made to maintain this regular service into the future.

Pullman Refunds

Persons who fail to release their sleeping or parlor-car accommodations in time to be offered for resale no longer will be eligible for refunds under new regulations to be put into effect May 20 by the Pullman Company. This action is necessary to prevent vitally needed space from going unused. Travelers who cancel reservations well in advance of train time will not be affected by the new refund regulations. Last year the Pullman Company reimbursed more than 33,000 passengers to the extent of more than $244,800 for unused tickets where the reservations had not been canceled even though the accommodations in many cases were needed and would have been occupied by other travelers. Travelers who miss connections due to delayed arrival of connecting train will be refunded as heretofore.

Through Service

The Union Pacific Roalroad will operate again this year through sleeping-car service daily between Chicago and Yellowstone National Park, using the West Yellowstone entrance. The through-car service will begin from Chicago on June 18 on the Portland Rose. Returning from West Yellowstone, beginning June 20, to Chicago the service will be via Salt Lake City. This routing will provide, without any additional rail fare, a day of interesting sight-seeing in and around that historic and romantic City. The Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific Department of Tours has for the 1942 summer vacation season arranged two escorted all-expense and low-cost tours to Yellowstone National Park. One, of eight days duration, provides a visit to every scenic marvel in the land of geysers, boiling "paintpots" and wild animals. The other, of 14 days, includes a complete tour of Kellowstone, then on to Zion, Bryce, and Grand Canyon National Parks, as well as Cedar Breaks National Monument, Kalbab Forest, and a day in Salt Lake City.

Fare Change

The circle-tour fares which have been in effect on all major railroads since the opening of the two World Fairs will not be available after June 1. This circle-tour fare allowed a traveler to go to any point in the United States and return for the set sum of $148.50, first-class travel. The coach fare for a similar trip cost $99. This tour enabled travelers to go out to the West Coast by one route and return on another. The round-trip first-class transcontinental fare after June 1 will be $160.20 for a three-month limit.

Weekly Tours

Nineteen all-expense tours each week, designed especially for wartime conditions and visiting outstanding recreational areas of the rocky mountain region, have been scheduled for this summer by Burlington Escorted Tours. The tours will visit the Colorado Rockies, Yellowstone National Park, Glacier National Park, the Black Hills of South Dakota, and the Canadian Rockies. Some will concentrate on a single vacation area, while others will visit as many as three mountain wonderlands. The tours will range from 7 to 18 days in duration.

Japanese Panic Under Raids Laid to Lack of Air Defense

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12 (AP)—The Army's recent raid on Tokyo showed that Japan apparently had "no internal defense against psychological warfare, no linking of national effort to combat panic," Col. R. Ernest Dupuy of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations declared yesterday.

"Some day we are going to get a token air raid," Colonel Dupuy added. "Its objective will be the production of fear, panic and uncertainty in the minds of our people. Are we going to play it like soldiers, or are we going to cackle and squawk on the air like barnyard hens when a hawk flies over?"

Addressing the National Association of Broadcasters, Colonel Dupuy recounted details of the Tokyo raid:

"The bombers who performed that task winged their way in broad daylight, riding the radio beam of a Japanese station which at that time was broadcasting a little rhapsody on the scenic beauties of Japan, nestling peacefully in the assurance that it could never be bombed. Suddenly he went off the air. The radio monitor in the bomber formation heard the Jap announcer scream 'enemy bombers coming! Coming fast! Many bombers!'

"As the bomb stick whirled down, this Nip announcer kept on the job. Screaming in high-pitched panic, he called our shots in a play-by-play description, noted the casualty bulletins. Our ships received the fullest information that anyone could want, on their accomplishments.

"It was not until 24 hours later that the tone began to change, that casualties and damage were played down. In the meantime we had received from the enemy precious confirmation of our successes. Why? Because it was a complete surprise, because there apparently existed at that time in Japan no internal defense against psychological warfare, no linking of national effort to combat panic."

Atlantic Network

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12 (AP)—Establishment of "the Atlantic Coast Network" comprising seven radio stations between Boston and Washington, is announced by Harold A. Lafount, President of the American Broadcasting Company, which will operate the network.

Mr. Lafount said the chain will begin operations June 15 with the following stations affiliated:

WNEW, New York; WELI, New Haven, Conn.; WNBC, Hartford, Conn.; WCOP, Boston; WPEN, Philadelphia; WWDC, Washington, and a station in Baltimore to be announced later.

Manager of the Network will be Edward Codel, formerly with KNX, Hollywood, and now manager of Station WPAT, Paterson, N. J. The key station will be WNEW and the Company is opening offices at 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mr. Lafount estimated the areas served by the stations affiliated with the network contain 30,000,000 radio listeners.

Independent Radio Network Affiliates, a group of independently owned radio stations using network service, voted yesterday to dissolve its organization.

Russian Basso N. Y. Chorus Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12 — The People's Chorus of New York, with a long list of benefit concerts and festivals to its credit, will present its annual Spring Song Festival on Friday evening, May 15, for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors Club of New York.

The chorus, performing at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel under the leadership of L. Camilieri, conductor, will have Vladimir Elin, Russian basso, as assisting artist, who will sing a group of Russian folk songs. A four-part octet of Yale undergraduates will include a group of their songs. The audience will be invited to join in the singing of a selected group of patriotic airs.

The People's Chorus, whose motto "Sing to Serve" has kept pace since 1917, gave its first concert in June of that year for men wounded in battle. Mrs. John Henry Hammond is present Chairman of the chorus committee.

Spicy Carnations for Your Border

Dianthus varieties and species form one of the most desirable of flower families. They are easy to grow and offer delightful colors and some of the most satisfying plant fragrances. Their blossoms range from the tiny maiden pinks (Dianthus deltoides), prostrate plants with narrow leaves and a profusion of crimson flowers during June and July, to the flat-topped bunches of sweet William, and the large hothouse varieties which we know as carnations.

What many people do not realize is that there are a number of beautiful hardy carnations which are fine for the flower border. As a result of cross-breeding, many of these will flower nearly all summer. Variety Crimson King, for instance, an outstanding hardy carnation, blossoms through spring, summer and fall with remarkable freedom. A similar variety is such a deep maroon it is almost black in color. Other shades are pink, rose, scarlet, white; and one, White Gold, is a pale yellow.

This year come new hardy garden carnations called English Cottage Carnations. They were developed in England by crossing and recrossing many types and species. The final results are plants of rugged foliage resembling small yucca plants. Below freezing temperature does not bother them. Stout 15-inch stems bear quantities of 2-inch flowers which give forth a delicious fragrance.

Dainty Sylvia

First is dainty Sylvia, with flower petals of pale rose-pink edged with silvery white. This color deepens to a rich lavendar-pink toward the base. Next comes Cynthia, with waxy petals of shrimp-pink, entirely smooth at the edges; and Lucia, a deep rose-pink with salmon shadings and petals sharply edged. The latter is a particularly free bloomer and makes a fine cutting flower.

What are usually referred to as Dianthus, in the garden, have somewhat smaller flowers and are often called Garden Pinks. During the early part of the summer the plants are literally masses of blossoms, with hardly a blade of foliage to be seen. If the wilted flowers are kept picked there will be spasmodic bloom throughout the summer, sometimes a lone dianthus appearing late in the fall.

Although the hardy carnations are fine rock garden subjects, the garden pinks are even better. They lend themselves readily to rock walls, with some of the smaller varieties like the Cheddar pink (D. caesius grandiflora), making excellent "mats" between flagstones. Many dianthus reseed themselves in the most impossible places, such as between cracks in cement; and the plants grow there seemingly without food or water.

It is impossible to say which of the garden pinks are most desirable. They have single blossoms for the most part, in the usual dianthus colors of pink, rose, red, white. Some have rosy eyes and white, fringed petals; others have deep maroon eyes with rosy petals; others are all white, or solid pink. Almost all of them have that lovely "spicy" fragrance, and gray-green foliage.

Double Varieties

More double varieties are being introduced. These resemble the hardy carnatiions except that the foliage is not so lusty. Plumarius, Bristol Maid, gives very large double blossoms of rose-pink with a lavendar shading. Bristol Jewel is white, daintily flaked with crimson, and has a spreading habit of growing. The Japanese pinks, or Heddewigi hybrids, offer the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to richest crimson. Many are beautifully laced or striped.

Along with this year's offering of hardy carnations, comes a new dianthus, too, Old Spice, "hardy as an oak," possessing all the good qualities you can hope for in any plant. It grows compactly, like a neat cushion., with dozens of flowers on a single plant.

Dianthus barbatus, more popularly known as lovely old-fashioned Sweet William, has bossoms like patches in a bright quilt. Flowers, such as Sutton's Giant White, are enormous trusses which might easily be mistaken for phlox. Others are crimson, pink, and scarlet. When they're planted in a bed together, some of the blossoms have several, or all colors on a single stalk, resembling indeed an old-fashioned patchwork quilt. Biennial in nature, they seed themselves so readily that they can be treated as perennials, offering blossoms each year from young plants grown the preceding season.

All types of dianthus require full sun in order to give their greatest display of blossoms. They are not particular but like gritty, well-drained soil somewhat on the alkaline side.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

Married Women More Dependable In War Work, Survey of Firms Reveals

LOS ANGELES, May 12 (AP)—A survey among 550 firms showed that married women are more dependable and productive in war work than single women, W. P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said here.

Mr. Witherow, in an interview, said other things noted about women war workers included:

"Absenteeism of women exceeds that of men quite substantially and married women, quite understandably, have more reasons to remain away from work than their unmarried sisters.

"In cases where forewomen are used as immediate bosses, it has been found helpful to have foremen close by with final authority.

"Married women lose less time from work if employed on the morning shift.

"Men at first resented having their domain invaded by women.

"But soon they began to slick down their hair, wear ties, occasional coats and boast to other departments in which no women were yet working about the 'little gals' and how well they were doing.

"In many cases the efficiency of men who had been most outspoken against the employment of women showed a pronounced increase. The women were beginning to show them up by their high output and attention to their tasks.

"Women quickly learn that feminine frills, high heels and long hair do not belong in the same building with machinery."

100 Engineers Sought As Naval Instructors

NEW YORK (AP)—The Navy Department announced May 11 a critical need for 100 graduate students of engineering schools for commissioning as officers and for duty as instructors in naval midshipman schools.

Candidates who are appointed under the program will be given a course in indoctrination followed by three months at the United States Naval Academy in the curriculums of the naval reserve midshipman schools.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, May 12, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Profound Changes Are Taking Shape In the Whole of British Education Due to the Impact of the War

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Profound changes in the whole British education system are taking shape out of the general social upheaval in wartime Britain.

In the immediate task of minimizing war's impact on the children, education authorities and teachers have achieved notable success. Despite the initial dislocation resulting from evacuation to safe areas of 750,000 school children, despite 25,000 teachers having been called up, and despite a present textbook shortage of 25 per cent due to paper restriction, schooling has, on the whole, been maintained at prewar standard. In one locality 50 per cent of the school accommodation was put out of action through bomb damage in a single night, but all the children were back at their studies within a week.

In some respects school children have benefited since the war. Those evacuated have gained new interests, while many teachers have found new opportunities and new incentive in different circumstance. The majority of children throughout the country are now receiving milk, free or at reduced prices. Hot midday meals at schools are taking the place of "something out of a paper bag." In elementary schools alone, the number receiving these meals is approaching 500,000.

Classrooms Under Fire

The picture of British children in wartime is not complete without account being taken of the unfortunate aspects. In Dover, for instance, the classrooms still come under fire sometimes, from German guns across the channel. Then there is a scramble for the shelters, where work continues. There are children still suffering from effects of bombing. But the cases I have encountered are recovering from their terrible experiences. And, from conversations with London teachers, it seems that those children who were not evacuated were on the whole less affected by the raids than grown-ups.

Child delinquency has tended to increase in this war just as unruliness has come more to the surface in previous periods of national crisis. But on the whole young Britain is doing better today than just marking time, waiting for the new education era being prepared for it. Progress has already begun.

Two Main Peace Aims

In fact it is in the educational field that Britain's peace aims have so far been most clearly defined. Minister of Education Richard A. Butler has described his department's two main objectives as:

(1) To do away with artificial distinctions between different types of schools.

(2) To reconsider what is being taught and how it is being taught, with special attention to technical training and to reform of the existing examination system.

The first of these two aims—to substitute a unified national educational system with equal opportunity for all in place of the past system which provided a privileged and exclusive schooling for the ruling class and completely separate State schools for the masses—is one of the most far-reaching ever to be undertaken in Britain.

Great Public Schools Aware

One of the encouraging signs in the educational field here today is that so many of the ablest thinkers are devoting attention to this great task. The hitherto exclusive so-called public schools like Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester and more than a hundred others have themselves recognized that revolutionary changes are the inevitable outcome of the present social and economic upheaval. Through their representative body—the Headmasters' Conference—they are working on their own plans for merging their ancient institutions into a national system.

"We expect to be under State control in the future," the headmaster of one of the leading schools has told me.

Some idea of the Education Department's idea of the new approach to teaching methods has been given by Mr. Butler. He aims to see an end to the old parrot-like recitation of geographical facts and history dates. He wants teachers to have some first-hand knowledge of their subjects. He visualizes an exchange system with the rest of the world whereby teachers will be sent from this country to the United States, Russia, Europe and China. He believes as many teachers as possible should have experience in social services and industry before they begin their jobs in schools.

Examinations Studied

The examination system is being completely reconsidered by educational authorities and by a special committee of headmasters and local authorities under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Norwood, noted as a former headmaster of Harrow. Many leading educationists are strongly advocating that examinations should no longer be master of education, as they claim is the case now, instead of education's servant. A strong plea to modify the burden of examinations was made by Dr. Cosmo Lang, who has just retired from the position of Primate of All England. Demanding a new aim in education, Dr. Lang told the House of Lords during a two-day debate on education, "The true test of the success of teaching is not whether children are able to answer questions set by others, but whether they are eager to ask questions set by themselves."

This need to teach children to think and not what to think was enthusiastically supported in the same session of the upper house of Parliament by Socialist Peer Lord Wedgewood. Referring to Dr. Lang's statement, he said, "This is the first time in my life that I have heard so bold a proposition put forward for the education of the working class, that they should be taught to set questions to which they want to know the answers." That, he said, was the only way the people could be fitted to rule themselves.

Democratic Atmosphere

But Britain's educational reform is by no means confined to plans and theoretical talk. What is actually happening in the midst of war is a hopeful pointer to the advantages the new generation will have. In the leveling out of class and money distinctions, war circumstances have provided a good start. The atmosphere which inspired the air-raid shelters of British cities, forging a new bond of understanding between peeress and charwoman, also spread through the schools. But whereas the shelters are almost deserted today, that wider spirit of friendship is flourishing in the schools.

The Government has already taken a step in showing the way new gates can be opened to old seats of learning, by granting 2,000 State bursaries for natural science students at the universities. The Board of Education has gone beyond just expressing its intention that knowledge of the United States must be an essential feature of British educational reform. It has issued instructions requiring some cut in the time hitherto devoted to ancient history to make way for study of how the United States has developed in government, social progress, industry, architecture and education since its separation from Britain.

American Histories

It has circulated schools about books for this purpose. And despite severe paper shortage, British publishers are producing a number of new American histories.

Russia is another country which is to take a prominent place in plans to promote a more international outlook in the classrooms. The way even conservative opinion is showing itself ready to embrace new ideas was brought home to me the other day when I attended prize-giving at the school of my two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. The scene was typical of traditional England in general and a Church of England school function in particular. On the platform sat a semicircle of governors—staid, solid, prosperous-looking business men. In the chair was an ecclesiastic and next to him Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, renowned in Britain for her unorthodoxy, her lifelong fight against social injustice and founder of the Cecil hostels for homeless women.

Mrs. Chesterton's address to the 250 or so girls seemed to me quite a landmark in the history of this type of privately owned English schools. The main themes of her advice were: (1) Always ask "Why?" (2) Be indignant over every injustice. (3) Fight authority wherever it is clearly in the wrong.

She summarized this in a phrase, "Curiosity, Indignation, Enthusiasm," which she asked the girls to follow all their lives. She called on them to look to Russia as an example. I glanced round at the Governors on the stage around her. They remained composed and smiling. She told how a busload of Soviet women she was once traveling with came to a place where the road had collapsed. Instead of turning back, they all got out, rolled up their sleeves, remade the road and reached their destination.

Resourcefulness Called For

A new courage and resourcefulness on the part of Britain's youth has also been called for by Sir Stafford Cripps. He told a Youth Rally in London recently how Soviet youth had been steeled by past trials and by this war. But he warned that while Britain's goal might be the same as that of Soviet youth, the path to it must be defined by this nation's own environment and not by that of Russia or any other country. He also called for a frank and honest assessment of the Soviet, and added that far more harm had been done to British relations with other countries by exaggerated and uncritical praise or blame than by fair-minded and objective statement of fact.

Judging from the recent education debate in the House of Lords, the question in educational reform which is causing most concern is Christian teaching in the schools. Speaker after speaker, including Free Churchmen, supported Dr. Lang in insisting that Christianity must be the fundamental basis of the upbringing of the rising generation.

Few of the speakers were satisfied with the present system of religious education, and they claimed they spoke for the majority of opinion in the country. Renewed pressure was, therefore, brought to bear on the Board of Education to reach an early decision on proposals it is now considering for new legislation affecting religion in schools. The proposals aim at securing a more prominent and more precisely defined place for Christian instruction and worship, and at the same time the proposals seek to ensure that religious teaching is in the hands of those who are themselves convinced of the truth of their faith.

Indian girls at one of the boarding schools carried on under the United States Office of Indian Affairs. Gladys Nolane, Apache student, stirs the lard that is being rendered in true pioneer fashion out of doors in an open kettle. Her Mohave classmate, Imogene Bricker, looks on from a chair she made herself out of a nail keg and a board. At left is their domestic arts instructor, Mrs. Lillian Duffina.

They Learn to Keep House in Reservation Style But to Improve Existing Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

Girls at the boarding schools conducted by the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs no longer learn homemaking the way it is practiced in the city homes of white people. They learn to make the most of the homemaking opportunities which will be theirs when they return to their tribal reservations and take up daily life as wives and mothers.

This educational idea is the reason for a primitive village which has recently sprung up at the Phoenix Indian School. It consists of three adobe dwellings—one-room, two-room, three-room—roofed with reeds and earth laid over logs.

Less than a stone's throw away are large brick dining halls and other buildings with electric lights, gas for heating, refrigerators, and all the other modern conveniences. But none of these innovations are found inside the village "practice homes," for, with rare exceptions, they are not found in Indian homes on reservations.

What They Find Back Home

Each of these simple cottages contains a wood-burning cook stove, kerosene lamps, plain tables and chairs, tin or enameled dishes, an old-fashioned sad-iron, a foot-power sewing machine, a few other inexpensive utensils.

Outside are flowers, a vegetable garden, a pasture with several cows, a flock of chickens in a wire run. Also a brush shed sheltering laundry tubs and kettles.

Here the girls of the upper six grades—seventh to twelfth inclusive—are brought by their domestic arts instructors to practice domesticity under conditions which approximate, as nearly as possible, the conditions on any Arizona reservation. By turns they milk cows, care for the chickens, irrigate the garden, cook their meals, wash and iron their clothes, sew, make butter and cottage cheese, make soap, render lard, learn how to perform a thousand other homemaker duties and utilize the products of reservation farms.

Parents Learn From Them

It used to be that domestic science students at Indian schools came out with training which fitted them only to be servants in paleface homes with running water, electricity, gas, and all the appliances which go with those things. Back on the reservations, they had to learn from their mothers and grandmothers how to do with the things that were there.

The educational system was not deliberately aimed to help solve the servant problem for whites, but originated from lack of understanding and faulty planning. Anyway, this is the view of Dr. Willard W. Beatty, Director of Education for the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs. His aim is quite different. The intent now is to send girls back to the reservations equipped to stay with their own people, and gradually improve conditions through introduction of better methods. Their mothers and grandmothers can learn from them, instead of the other way around.

A wartime roof is substituted. Students of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (left to right), Bob Bull, Helen Omansky and Tony Greenwood, are fitting a camouflaged roof on a model of a saw-tooth factory. This work will be entered in the Franklin Institute camouflage exhibit.

Making Study of Camouflage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Students of one of the country's oldest art schools, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, are keenly interested in the problem of camouflage. Though model making and camouflage are not a part of their regular course, they have recently completed, in their spare time, a model of a section of a camouflaged city. Intensive study of all available government pamphlets and bulletins on the subject, plus many hours of careful effort, have resulted in a model which has recently been put on exhibit in the camouflage exhibition at the Franklin Institute.

The main feature of the model is a large saw-toothed factory which has been hidden with a false, flat roof carrying dummy buildings built like the adjacent ones. The factory seems to merge into its surroundings. To confuse enemy airmen further, a distant park is disguised by flimsy structures to resemble the factory.

Joseph T. Fraser, Jr., Secretary of the Academy and member of the Philadelphia Camouflage Council, speaks highly of the enthusiasm of the students who have devoted their free hours to the study of camouflage. He points out that the model has been made on a scale which enables the onlooker to see the miniature city factory and its surroundings from the same vantage point as would the enemy bomber.

Reaching Classroom With Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

Unique traveling libraries are proving highly beneficial to students in English classes in the San Jose high schools. The books and magazines are arranged in compact, easily carried cases which are moved from classroom to classroom, and were designed to help interested students obtain desired information from good books and magazines without looking for them in outside libraries.

These traveling libraries number 18 units, including some 600 books and 125 magazines. The books, numbering 16 of the 18 units, are carefully selected in order to fall in one of eight groups, including vocations, novels, biographies, short stories, American literature, travel and adventure, poetry, and books on California.

At the beginning of each semester, the English teachers sign up for the units they desire for their classes and the dates they wish to have them. A schedule is carefully made out which will provide for the greatest possible use of the books. The demand for these libraries has been tremendous, and requests for them cannot always be filled at the exact dates desired by the teachers. Plans are being made to increase the number of units in order that all English classes may properly benefit. Two new units, including one case of books on modern poetry and adventure, and one case of worthwhile books of all periods and types, are under consideration.

Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

I have enjoyed your Round Table meetings from the side lines, but now I would like to actually join in and have my say if the rest can squeeze over a bit and make room for me.

I was particularly interested in Miss C. R. A.'s letter of April 21, and feel as she does about each country, barring none, giving some beauty to the world. And this beauty can and should be appreciated today as much as at any time. After all, we are not in reality fighting any certain countries or peoples, but all of evil itself; and the sooner we dissociate evil from people, the sooner will all war end.

I think Miss H. G. B.'s suggestion, in the April 14 meeting, a grand one, and I, for one, would be only too glad to write to any of the Round Tablers in Service. There are after all many of us here at home who can do only a bit, but let's do that "bit" as well as we can, and perhaps an opportunity for a larger bit will be opened.

Good-bye for now, and thanks for making room for me.

(Miss) V. W.

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

The 'Four Freedoms' Within the Home

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the wall of my office is a large poster of "The Four Freedoms" as stated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Message to the 77th Congress, January 6, 1941. Since the United States went into the war, there has not, I believe, been a day during which at some time I have not paused to reread these statements, affirm them, and ponder their application to some aspect of American life. In the reports of groups and individuals offering post-war plans, these Four Freedoms are often mentioned. I wonder if in schools our children are thoroughly familiar with them. In, say, their "homeroom" periods do they discuss these "Freedoms" and their application? Do they learn by heart the beautiful English in which these ideas are written?

Today I found myself thinking of the Four Freedoms especially as fundamental ideas within the home. Wouldn't they perhaps provide enriching subjects for family discussion, taken one at a time on different days? Would you like to have your memory of them refreshed? Here are the words of President Roosevelt as quoted on the poster:

THE FOUR FREEDOMS

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere.

* * *

In thinking these over from the family standpoint, it occurs to me first that our children might need to realize that "freedom" is an active, positive thing, and not simply a laissez-faire. There is certainly a difference between "freedom" and merely "allowing." Then, as the discussion (at the table or in a family council meeting) goes forward, they need to bring out that freedom means freedom not alone for themselves but for others. One's own freedom of speech within the home or freedom of expression, obviously, cannot be at the expense of another's freedom. Nor should one person have it and another not. Thinking this out together as a family should help to do away with domination on the part of one member over another, and should help to bring out the beauty of protecting the rights of "minorities" of any kind in the family group.

* * *

The third Freedom—freedom from want—has a challenging application within the family where physical want is not a problem, if discussed in the light of spiritual abundance of all that makes life sweet and harmonious. "Want" can be caused by absence of expression of affection, of thoughtfulness for others, of kindness, of generosity, etc. The family group by talking over this "Freedom" can enrich its daily life together by "taking thought." Of course the economic and social responsibility of any family to other families and to the community is clearly seen also, in contemplating the President's meaning of this Freedom.

* * *

The second and fourth Freedoms can be considered, also, in what might be called an "inner" way. I should love to hear from some family or perhaps from some group of young people who have talked over these Four Freedoms in the light of their more intimate, personal application to the immediate needs of the group, and consciously put them into practice. If I do, later on I will share their letters with you.

A Tuesday Column

Russian and Polish at Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northampton, Mass.

The announcement by Joy Secor, Registrar of Smith College, of the new courses to be offered next year, indicates an increasing interest in foreign languages. Both Russian and Polish will be taught in beginning and advanced sections. In addition, a new course in writing for publication, and one in structural geology are to be given.

Manfred Kridl will conduct the courses in Russian and Polish. Russian 11, the elementary course, will start with the Russian alphabet. Much time will be devoted to reading, writing, pronunciation, and elementary grammar. A reader and grammar by Semeonoff will be used. Toward the end of the year there will be some composition and conversation in Russian.

For Russian 12, the advanced course, Russian 11 or some knowledge of Russian is required. There will be reading of the shorter works of Russian authors such as Chekov, Turgenev, and Tolstoy. This course will include a continuation of grammar, more detailed exercises, composition, letter writing, and conversation.

Polish 11, the elementary course, includes reading, writing, and pronunciation. A Polish reader by Mr. Fox will be used. There will be some composition and conversation in Polish. As a pre-requisite for Polish 21, students must have had Polish 11 or a knowledge of Polish. Short works of the Polish writers, Prus, Sienkiewicz, and Teromski, will be read. Reading, grammar, composition, and conversation will be stressed.

According to Robeson Bailey, who will teach the course in writing for publication, "The course will be conducted on the assumption that professional standards are sensible and instructive disciplines for the beginning writer, and the work will consist of both original writing and technical analysis." The first semester will deal with short and long fiction, and the second semester with nonfiction.

The course in structural geology, to be conducted by Elizabeth Olmsted, will deal with the various types of geologic structures exhibited in both the ancient and modern mountain regions of the earth. Some attention will also be given to the part played by disturbances in the formation or accumulation of economic products.

Songs at Sundown

At sundown
songs fill the air
Songs of the men coming home
from the fields at sundown
through the green corn fields
by the cotton woods waving
back and forth by the wash.
Songs fill the air
at sundown.

Samuel Numkena, 19, in "The New Trail"

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See Also
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Today's Woman

Courtesy of The American Swedish News Exchange

Swedish women play their part in civilian defense. Upper row, left: Members of the "Blue Star," a women's auxiliary organization which cares for animals in the war. Center: Airplane spotters in northernmost Lapland. Their duties and equipment are fully comparable to those of their male colleagues. Right: Members of the "Lotta" Corps, who are airplane spotters. Lower: Stockholm streetcar conductor.

Brave Women of Sweden Help Strengthen Democracy—Prepare for Its Defense

Last fall, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Swedish expert on population policy and child development, returned to the United States from Sweden on the British secret plane across Norway and the North Sea of which Henry Taylor has now told, making it no longer a secret. Mrs. Myrdal writes here of her observations of the attitude of her country, and of its women particularly, in the face of Nazi pressure. It is her opinion that Swedish sentiment is vigorously anti-Nazi. Mrs. Myrdal, who is head of a training college for nursery school and kindergarten teachers in Stockholm, is in the United States only temporarily and intends to return to Sweden toward the end of the summer. She is author of a book, "Nation and Family," recently published by Harper's.

By Alva Myrdal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden is neutral and neutral she intends to remain as long as possible. But it is an active neutrality, full of fighting spirit, as anybody can witness who has recently been there. Its people are conscious of the necessity and the will to fight not only for their country's independence but also for its democracy. The women in Sweden are part of that political climate. To a large extent it must be said to have been created by them and, particularly, to be kept fresh and alive by them.

The story of how women did it must first paint a background of how women prepare for defense and war of very much the same color as that in other countries. Swedish women, like others, started out with a tremendous drive to do their part—and, again like women in most countries, found no place cleared for their contributions. So they groped for some way of helping. As it turned out, they chiefly modeled their auxiliary to the armies after that of the Finnish Lottas, those unhappy Lottas who are now in a war they have not much willed. There are now no less than 85,000 Swedish Lottas cooking for the Army, signaling for it, driving and typewriting for it, all volunteers.

Another group, numerically much larger as it derives from the wartime co-operation of all women's organizations, is available for volunteer work in the home communities. Theirs was largely the merit of the whole early organization for civilian defense. For instance, they started the Air Defense in Sweden, which later was taken in charge by a semi-official, country-wide, and predominantly male, organization (civila luftskyddet). But still, women work as airplane spotters, as block wardens etc. When no war directly touches such a body, there can, of course, be no heroic tales to relate like those of the Queen's Messengers in Great Britain.

Morale Is High

In fact, it should be frankly admitted that a great difficulty is facing such an organization when year passes year without putting its piled-up energy to test.

But we have our moments when mere preparedness seems so close to its end that a spasm of tension goes through the whole people. These are the moments when the Army, permanently near-mobilized, suddenly goes into full mobilization overnight. These are the occasions when our Government has again said one of its "no's" to German demands, "no's" that are so much more frequent and so much more fully supported by the people than the ominous, once-said "yes." But that one occasion, when our Government said "yes" to letting a German division through from Norway to Finland last summer, is the one reported abroad; the others are not.

These moments of tension electrify morale, among women as among the men in the Army. The organized women have also gradually created new outlets for their energy. They have been quick to assume the responsibility of meeting needs overlooked by the community. For instance, when an able-bodied tenth of our total population was called to arms, the families of these men at home were at first nearly forgotten. But the women's organizations took on the work of supporting those families morally and economically. They have been instrumental in creating the "neighbors' blocks." Under this plan, neighboring women, boys, and older men take turns in helping each other with farm work.

Defend Democracy at Home

Still, as preparedness becomes perfected and war doesn't come, the women are turning to what must be termed the most important field of all: that of defending the democracy at home. Even in a nation where traditions have made democracy second nature for all individuals, a vigilant watch has to be kept around thoughtways and ideals. It is more needed in a state of neutrality than in war, as emotions are not forcibly mobilized pro or con anything. It would seem to be particularly needed in a neutral country now giving geographical access only to one great power—and that a power with Dr. Goebbels' propaganda aims and propaganda funds.

The fundamental power of ideological resistance against Nazidom in Sweden is obviously due to deeper factors than any temporary "propaganda defense." Even in the most defeatist of defeatist months, September, 1940, the Swedish people demonstrated this fact by the outcome of their election. Despite our system of proportional representation, which favors small parties, the Nazi parties were not strong enough even to nominate a single candidate in a single constituency, let alone elect any to Parliament. That the Communists succeeded in electing three shows that they are a stronger force than the Nazis in the country. But neither party is so strong that the Government has cared about banning either of them.

This self-reliance within the democracy is evidently due to the simple fact that democracy functions. Swedish women, even in their role as housewives, know it does, for wise planning and fair sharing have not as yet made any material shortages seriously felt. It must be admitted that men should take the chief credit for the planning, which instituted stocking up with two-year supplies of imports instead of building up gold reserves and which has resulted in not letting isolated Sweden feel a rubber shortage before this May, 1942. But, on the other hand, women should take the chief credit for refraining from hoarding and panic marketing.

Defense Against Propaganda

The orderly functioning of democracy at home is the greatest defense force even in a propaganda war like the one Sweden has been subjected to from Germany. But as time was leaving the country more and more without refreshing contacts with the great Anglo-Saxon democracies, we started to feel the need for a more organized defense force in the war of nerves. It must be said that women have been the ones most active in making the Swedish propaganda defense articulate. They have had to suffer blame as "trouble makers" when they have incessantly carried this demand to the authorities. The group of women on the Morale Board (Kulturella Folkberedskapen) were impertinent enough to claim that when billions of crowns were allotted to build up an armed defense for a future attack, at least some millions should be earmarked for defense in the only attack we were already under: the propaganda attack.

Gradually the Government came nearer to the women's views. Last June the first sums of any considerable size were voted for propaganda defense. Since then, however, the most forceful anti-German propaganda anybody could have invented has reached the Swedes. It was instigated by the Germans themselves. With the rule of terror in Norway, the most beloved of our brother nations, there is no doubt that the Swedes' emotions are now just as aroused against the Nazis as their reason has always been.

Long-Range Fortifying

In this last stage, our women turned their attention to a long-range fortifying of democracy. They are accomplishing their purpose by publishing in an incessant flow books and pamphlets clarifying the principles of democracy. They have supplemented this democratic education by countless public speeches and meetings. Recently they organized a considerable drive for getting the teachings about history and civics in all schools changed so as to more duly underline the values of democracy. As the representation of women was weak on the national school commission, appointed to work out an overhauling of the school system, women's groups got their own experts to prepare a report with counter-proposals, stressing particularly the need for educating the young for family life and citizen participation.

Neutrality taxes courage. Official policy has to walk a tight rope of neither offending nor favoring any of the belligerents. When public opinion is so overwhelmingly on the democratic side, a conflict between official caution and the public need for confession of opinions arises. The advice to be cautious has at times been rather strong in Sweden. But women have felt less of such an obligation. They have always been the first ones to put on meetings of protest against totalitarianism and terror. They boldly refused to send representatives to an "international" conference in Berlin last fall. They were the most uncompromising in making "Norway's cause Sweden's cause." Women are sometimes called sentimental. But in times like these, when incredible terror acts, sentiment becomes courage.

Household Workers Find Many Reasons for Changing Jobs

By Jean Collier Brown

Formerly with the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and later with the National Board of Y. W. C. A.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During recent weeks hundreds of Marys and Sallies and Harriets have closed back doors and descended back steps of well-kept suburban homes with an air of finality. No more scrubbing and cooking and baby-tending for the duration!

Many a bereft employer has been puzzled by this exodus. Why should her Elsie have preferred the dirt and grime of a factory as an alternative to housework in her "nice home"?

When Elsie left, the employer tried the agencies for a new girl. Perhaps she found one, perhaps not, depending on the concentration of defense work in her area. But if she did, the new worker was almost sure to have been less competent than was Elsie and to have wanted more money. After having tried out several such girls, this harassed employer had to give up and start to brush up on her own housekeeping skills, falling back on occasional part-time help for special cleaning needs.

Official Government analyses of labor trends and coming needs show that the migration of household workers into defense and other types of employment outside the home has only just begun. It is obvious that this source of woman labor must be drained heavily to meet wartime needs.

Least Popular of Occupations

But why have household employees been so ready to change employment? The answer is fairly obvious. Domestic work is the least popular of major occupations for women. A large majority of several hundred household workers in the Middle West who were questioned a couple of years ago as to their reasons for entering the field said merely that there was nothing else for them to do. Household employment, while in actuality a job calling for a high degree of skill, intelligence, organizational ability, and stamina, carries the stigma of menial service. The unsatisfactory character of working conditions can best be illustrated by answers to questionnaires recently filled out by several hundred ex-household employees, members of Y. W. C. A. clubs in a dozen cities.

These girls were young, most between 20 and 30, and about half were high school graduates. A majority had spent between one and five years on their last housework jobs. They answered questions as to wages and hours on the former and current jobs, on how they liked both types of work, and why they made the change.

Answers to this last question were most revealing. Thirty per cent of the girls changed because the new job paid better; 21 per cent because of shorter hours; 13 per cent because of a combination of better wages and shorter hours, and 15 per cent because of increased personal freedom away from live-in household jobs. Other reasons given were desire for personal advancement, for the opportunity to work with people, a dislike of housework, and desire "to see why factory girls think they're better than household employees."

A few actual case stories from the Y. W. C. A. schedules will point up the motivation for job changes.

Schedule A, from Elgin, Illinois, was of a 23-year-old white girl, a high school graduate, who was married. She had worked on her last household job 60 hours a week for $6 for two years, but was now employed in a watch factory with defense contracts for $23 for a 44-hour week. She gave increased wages as her reason for changing.

Better Wages, More Freedom

Schedule B, from Gary, Indiana, was filled out by a white girl, 25, also a high school graduate, who had worked four years on her last housework job for $7 a week plus board and room for a 72-hour week. Now she is employed assorting in a tin mill and receives $29 for a 40-hour week. Her reasons for changing jobs were a chance to meet more people, more freedom, and better wages.

Schedule C, from Batavia, N. Y., gave the picture of a 21-year-old girl with a good education. From a household job, paying $7 a week plus board and room, and an 85-hour work week, she had changed to employment as a packer in a box factory, where she received $14.40 for a 40-hour week.

In the Chicago Y. W. C. A. a discussion was recently held, based on such questionnaires, and with some of the club girls who had made job changes participating. They thrashed out the pros and cons of household employment versus factory, store and other jobs, and gave among their reasons for leaving household employment the following:

"1. Even with board and room, housework pay is not so good as factory pay when you consider what excessive hours in the home would be at time and a half.

"2. You have shorter hours in a factory. You have more leisure time and freedom in the use of it. You can do your laundry when you want to instead of having to do it on Monday morning. You can have your own flat and company when you want it; you can have what you like for meals and have them when you want them.

"3. In a factory you have the opportunity to meet and work with other employees, both men and women."

First of three articles. Next week: Factors that make household employment desirable.

Need for Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws Emphasized by Lawyer

By Jessie Wiley Volls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the time, I thought the attendant at the marriage license bureau spoke entirely too sharply to them. Now I'm sure of it!

They were a nice looking young couple. She was of medium height with gray eyes and a shy manner. He was tall with a crest of crinkly blonde hair. He stepped up confidently and asked, "This where we get a license?"

"It is. Got your health certificate?"

They looked surprised. "No," the young man replied, "do we have to have one?"

"Certainly, if you want a license," the attendant snapped.

The young man consulted his watch, and then turned to the girl. "It's just two hours until this place closes, but we'll get that certificate and then back here for the license. We can still be married by five."

The attendant growled, "You don't think you can get married today, do you?"

"Why . . . yes."

"Well, you can't. In this State you have to wait 72 hours after you get your license before the ceremony is performed."

"But we came to New York City just to get married! I have to be back on my job Monday morning. In our State you don't—" the boy looked bewildered.

With a touch of sarcasm in his voice, the attendant broke in: "Well, maybe you'll bother to look up the law before you try to get married again."

The girl slipped her hand into the boy's and together they left.

49 Different Marriage Laws

To give even a cursory study to the marriage laws of the United States will convince anyone that not even an able lawyer can remember all of our 49 different marriage laws without constant reference to a law library. Young couples do well to know the marriage laws of their own State.

In some States couples who have reached the age of 18 may obtain a marriage license without the consent of their parents or guardians. Other States demand that they both be 21 years old. The majority of States have a younger age limit for women than men.

The minimum age limit for marriage with consent of parent or guardian is as low as 12 years for girls in a few of our States. Fifteen years is the lowest age limit for boys with consent of parent or guardian.

Some States require a health certificate. Some do not.

At least 23 of our States specify that a certain number of hours or days must elapse after application for the license before the parties can lawfully contract marriage. (The 72-hour waiting period was recently waived by statute for service men in New York.) In other States a marriage license may be obtained very quickly and the marriage ceremony may follow immediately.

Some States prohibit the marriage of first cousins. Others do not.

Muddled Divorce Laws, Too

As I discussed the marriage laws of the United States with Miss Ruth Lewinson, Director of the New York County Lawyer's Association, she said, "From the viewpoint of family life and the welfare of children, it is high time that thinking Americans consider the confusion caused by our 49 different and conflicting laws." And then she added, "And the 49 different divorce laws are in just as ridiculous a muddle."

Miss Lewinson proved her statement by telling of a case which recently came to her attention.

Mrs. Dawson—at least, that is what we shall call her—telephoned Miss Lewinson one afternoon at 5 o'clock. She had just arrived from Reno, Nevada, where she had been granted a divorce. She said the Nevada Court had given her the custody of her three children. She wanted to take the children away from their father immediately. Miss Lewinson suggested that it would be wise to wait until the next day. "I had better check that Nevada divorce," she warned.

Mrs. Dawson arrived at the office early the next morning. She had not seen her children for over six weeks, and she wanted the checking done as quickly as possible.

During the interview Miss Lewinson learned that Mrs. Dawson had gone to Reno and established residence with the full consent and knowledge of her husband. He had promised to appear or to be represented by attorney. He did neither. The divorce decree was granted. And it was Miss Lewinson's sad duty to inform the woman that her Nevada divorce was invalid in New York. She had wasted her time, lawyer's fee, and railroad fare.

"But the Nevada Court gave me custody of my children," Mrs. Dawson wailed.

"If your children were in Nevada you could take them," Miss Lewinson told her. "Your divorce is valid in Nevada, but in New York you are still legally bound."

Average Citizen Doesn't Know

"The average citizen has no conception of the great diversity which exists in the divorce laws of our States," Miss Lewinson told me. "We have one State where a divorce is not obtainable upon any grounds. Another State is so lenient that a bad temper is considered sufficient cause for divorce. In the abstracts of State laws can be found listed no less than 63 separate causes for divorce. There is also a wide difference in the State laws as to the time of required residence before a divorce is granted."

"Do not these different causes, and time required for residence, bring about actual competition in the divorce industry?" I asked.

"Certainly," Miss Lewinson replied. "A State reduces the time requirement and adds to the list of causes. Immediately the divorce ing in infidelity.

"Are there divorce laws which discriminate against women?"

Miss Lewinson nodded, "Texas allows a husband a divorce if he can prove a single act of infidelity. But the State will not grant a divorce to a wife for infidelity unless she can prove that her husband has abandoned her and is living in infidelity.

In Kentucky a wife cannot divorce her husband for drunkenness alone. A divorce is granted to her only when that fault is accompanied by nonsupport and property waste. However, a husband can divorce his wife for drunkenness alone, unless he has the same fault.

"Does the great diversity in our divorce laws work hardships upon women," I asked.

"It certainly does where it becomes necessary to sue for support for a wife and children under a decree that is obtained elsewhere," was the reply. "Many times we find a conflict of laws on a judgment."

"How can women go about correcting this deplorable situation?"

"Some feel that we must do it State by State. Others declare that will be utterly impossible and that uniformity can be brought about only by a Constitutional Amendment which will give Congress the power to pass uniform laws."

For the past six weeks, through the pages of The Christian Science Monitor, we have been pointing out laws which discriminate against women. It has been impossible to mention all of them because of lack of space. More than 1,000 such laws are said to be upon the statute books of our States.

Every clear-thinking citizen will agree that these discriminations should be wiped out. Many groups and individuals declare that the best way to accomplish this is by the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment which reads:

"Section 1. Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Powerful women's groups are working for the Equal Rights Amendment and pamphlets concerning the Amendment have been prepared by them. Among these very active groups we find the National Woman's Party, the Women Lawyers' Association, and National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Opposing the Amendment are the industrial women who have worked to get the protective legislation passed. Working with them we find the League of Women Voters, the National Consumer's League, the Y. W. C. A., and the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The main argument advanced by the groups which are not in favor of this Constitutional Amendment is that it would wipe out the special protective legislation for women which, they say, is vitally necessary at this time. It would have the effect of nullifying a great many laws; but in most cases new legislation would have to be passed in the usual way by the legislature or by Congress to secure positive change.

But although these groups may disagree as to the method in which the discriminations should be wiped out, they are in full agreement that such discriminations have no place in a democracy.

Last of six Tuesday articles

TRY THIS TODAY....
Ginger Pineapple Upside Down Cake
... ADD ½ teaspoon magic-flavored Mapleine to your favorite gingerbread recipe or to prepared gingerbread mix. Sprinkle bottom of greased pan with ½ cup sugar in which you have blended ½ teaspoon of Mapleine. Arrange pineapple rings in pan. Pour gingerbread batter over pineapple. Bake as usual. Turn out, serve hot with whipped cream.
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The Home Forum

Brief Blossom and Long Walk

"Apple blossoms are elusive things in my experience," she said. "Some years, I don't get to see them at all. Other years, I catch glimpses of them from car windows or train windows. When I do have a free day in the country, the apple blossoms have generally gone." She pressed her hand musingly against the rough bark of the tree. "This year I'm on time. I'm sitting under an apple tree in full bloom."

"They can be elusive even when you live in the country," he said. "It's not every year I get near enough to hear the bees. May is a busy month for me."

"And for the bees, too. Listen to them. If you listened to that humming long enough—"

"What would happen?"

"You might find yourself far away from here, in some other world, some white Milky Way or whirling nebula."

* * *

The air stirred and a few petals floated to the grass.

"One year I tried to make the blossoms last longer, or rather go farther. I had an idea. But that was long ago," he added almost apologetically.

"What did you do? Pick some branches and have them bloom early in the house?"

"No, it was more strenuous than that. I took a long walk. I started just as the apple trees at home were beginning to come out, and I headed north with the thought that the apple trees all along the way would be coming out as I went along."

"And did they?"

* * *

He laughed. "More or less. Trouble was, I couldn't keep my mind on apple blossoms. I was thinking about roads and maps and where I was going to spend the night. I made it a game to get from one town to another by the least traveled road. I never took a black road if I could take a brown one; and I never took a brown one if I could take a green one. Much of the time I was walking through woods. Monadnock was my half-way mark. Kearsarge (the southern Kearsarge) was my farthest point north. I reached it a little after the middle of May, just one or two days too late to see the last patch of snow on the mountain."

"How could you tell?"

"The fire warden stationed on the summit told me. I remember that chap even to his name. I never saw a man with bluer eyes. Perhaps a man who lives on top of a mountain and spends all day scanning the blue distance ought to have eyes that color. He told me it was his ambition to climb the Himalayas. I wonder if he ever got there.—One of the coldest baths I ever took was in a stream on my way down the mountain, on its way down the mountain. I remember this, too: I left home in spring and returned in summer. Two weeks made that much difference."

* * *

"That was the longest walk you ever took?"

"That was the longest walk I ever took. I walked about two hundred and thirty miles. That was eleven years ago this month. Since then, I've only been puttering about near home."

"You could go again."

"I haven't gone again."

"I see what you mean. You mean there are things more elusive than apple blossoms." She thought a moment. "Aren't we being a bit sentimental, this talk about elusiveness? Apple blossoms aren't supposed to last. They have to fall to make way for the apples themselves. Apples are not elusive. They take their time in ripening and we can take our time in picking and eating them."

"And after they have gone?"

"After they have gone, it's time for something else. It's nearly time for apple blossoms again."

"Provided you have stored your apples in a cool earthen cellar."

* * *

"What I'm getting at is this," she said, standing up for emphasis. "What if you do never take another two-hundred-mile hike? There are plenty of men who can walk two hundred or two thousand miles and not see half as much as you do when you stroll across this pasture. For you, I could almost call a long walk a waste of energy."

He was smiling at her enthusiasm.

"I admit a long walk can be a sort of epic poem, but a short walk can be a perfect and unforgettable lyric. To measure a walk in miles is like measuring the value of a poem by counting the words. Walking should be like dancing. We don't care how much distance the dancer covers. In the East, a dancer may not move from one spot, may not even move the feet, may actually be seated."

"The way we are under this apple tree."

"Precisely."

"In another moment, you'll be having me go walking with you—without moving a muscle."

She looked down at him as if uncertain whether to go on with her thesis or to give in and laugh. While she hesitated, the only sound was the warm steady hum of the bees.

* * *

"Once I was in Damascus," she said. "We rode down from the mountains into the city in the evening. The day had been warm, but the evening was cool. It was April. The air was full of the sound of rushing streams and the fragrance of flowering trees. I think there must have been apple blossoms among them. They have that blend of cool and warm like their blend of white and pink, and to me there is something strange in their fragrance. I don't know why it should be. All summer and fall and winter, an apple tree is such a familiar sight. But the blossoms never make me feel at home. They take me to Damascus and farther than Damascus, farther than I have ever been—Persia, Cashmir, the foothills of the Himalayas where your fire warden friend may be sitting under an apple tree at this moment or climbing up toward the snow."

He sat thoughtfully for a long moment. Then he stood up, grasped a stout limb overhead, and chinned himself. He dropped to his feet and stood breathing deeply. "Are you ready for a little walking?"

Robert Francis

Potato History

Suppose we had been present nearly four hundred and fifty years ago at a farewell banquet given by Queen Isabella of Spain to Christopher Columbus just before he started on his journey to find a new route to India. The table would be heaped with many kinds of meat and fish and fowl, but few of our familiar vegetables . . .

But what we would have missed more than anything else would have been potatoes, because the famous Irish potatoes weren't known in Europe until nearly one hundred years after Columbus visited America.

Moreover, the Irish potato isn't Irish and it isn't a potato. It is really a tomato. Although it was discovered in Colombia, South America, in 1538 by Pedro de Cieza de Leon, it didn't begin its travels until fifty years later when a ship took potatoes to Spain. From Spain the potatoes went to Austria; from Austria to Germany and eventually all over the world. The potato didn't make a great impression on the Irish until 1663. . . . From Europe the potato came to North America, for there were none on this continent when white men landed. As a matter of fact, the first potato patch planted in this country was in New Hampshire in 1719.—From "This Amazing Planet," by Roy Chapman Andrews. (New York: Putnam.)

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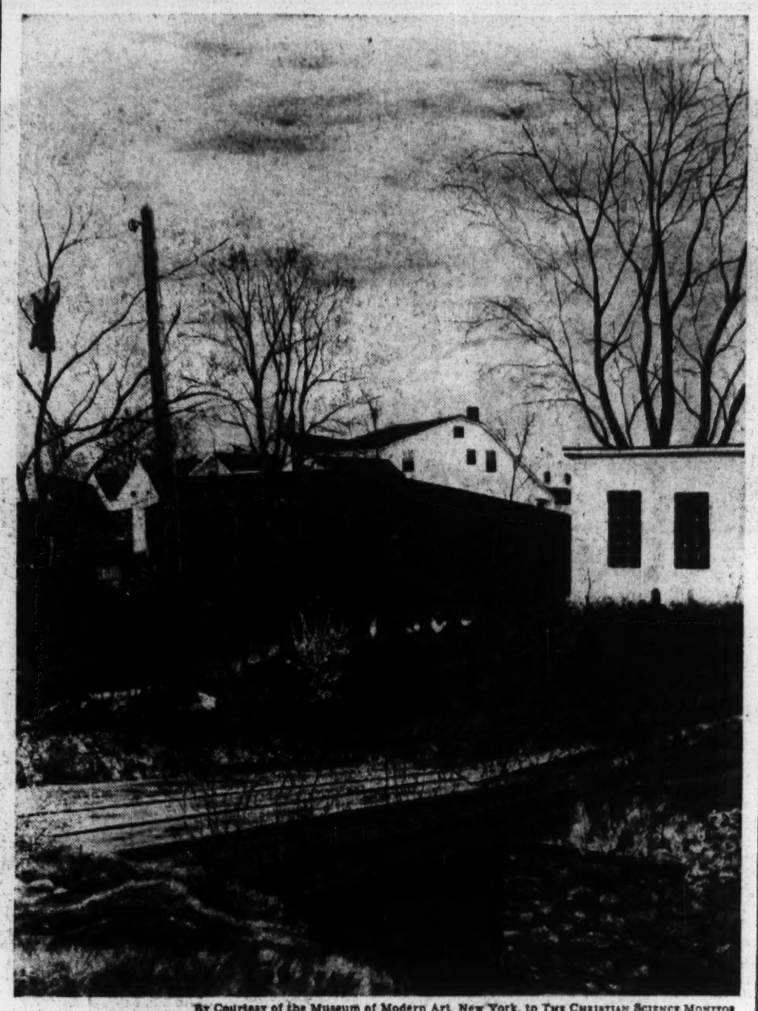

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Spring": *A Painting by Patsy Santo*

Despite its prim and painstaking realism, this landscape by the self-taught painter, Patsy Santo, suggests to a surprising degree the delicate and evasive mood of early spring. Because it has been so lovingly and minutely painted, with careful observation of each detail of the landscape, the whole picture is instinct with springtime. The clarity of vision and the meticulous painting, the clear true color and the treatment of textures of such various objects as the stones in the foreground, the delicate tracery of trees, the grassy yards, the sharp white houses and clean sky are all characteristic of Patsy Santo.

Mr. Santo is a particularly interesting example of the self-taught or primitive painter. A resident of Vermont for nearly twenty-five years, he was born in Corsano, Italy. He naturally brings something of his Italian background and temperament to his austere and always realistic New England landscapes. One is tempted to recall the tiny pastoral scenes, the Umbrian landscapes, the minute, realistic, yet poetic landscape passages so often found in the backgrounds of Italian portraits and paintings. Yet Mr. Santo's landscapes are all pure Vermont as to subject matter.

It was in Vermont that he first began to paint, through careful self-instruction and observation, and where he first exhibited his work. It was here, too, that he received the recognition at the Rutland State Fair and later at the Southern Vermont Artists' Association, which finally led to exhibitions in New York.

B. T.

Farmhouse in Wisconsin

Broad and welcoming, white and square
With gay red shutters here and there
And a tall brick chimney climbing high
To rest against a cloud-fleeced sky—
The picture lingers in my mind,
I cannot tell just why—
And yet, on second thought, I seem to know
The reason that the memory lingers so:

It was the farmer's wife,
Standing beside the gate
That made the picture one to contemplate—
Sturdy and strong as her own Swedish soil;
Bright yellow hair
Brushed back from a broad brow;
A world of wisdom lurking in her eyes;
A woman young in years
Yet strangely wise—

There was the look of elemental things
In her quiet face;
A look that spoke of frequent conquerings.

Her husband waved a friendly, wind-bronzed arm
From the wide doorway
Of their great red barn.
Here lay their kingdom;
Here, their fertile land;
Even a stranger, stopping for a while
Could somehow understand
Something of their high hopes and soaring dreams
For that new homestead
In a friendly land.

Eleanor G. R. Young

A Dog's Loyal Gesture

Dingo's new and thrilling experience of freedom so occupied him that it left him little time to mope for his former home and friends. However, night after night around five o'clock he would lead me to my car, put his foot on the running board and look at me saying just as plainly as he knew how, "Won't you please take me home?" But it was well into September and nearly three months after he had been brought to us, that he finally decided to take matters into his own hands. I had gone to New York for the day and when I came back, Ruth said, "Dingo is gone."

She had called the dog wardens in three towns, Wilton, Norwalk, and New Canaan, and had put an ad in the two local papers for that night. An hour or so later when it was beginning to get really dark, a dilapidated car drove up to the house and a man got out, holding on a frayed rope a very ashamed-looking shepherd dog. He told us that he had found Dingo away beyond the Post Road, wandering along the shore front a good six miles from where we lived. He said Dingo offered no objections to being tied and put in the car. The man reluctantly accepted $2.00 for his trouble, after we told him that this was what we would have had to pay the dog warden had he brought him back.

Dingo avoided our glances, wagged his tail just a little, and after we had gone into the house came to each of us in turn and nudged us with his nose. This was the last time that Dingo ever left us. I was glad he made the attempt: it showed loyalty to his old home and master even though he was having a perfectly good life where he was. But I realized that from that day on he was our dog. We do not adopt dogs, they adopt us. To the dog's mind we are his charge and he is looking after us.—From "Dogs Are Like That," by John Vassos. (New York: Dutton.)

"Come, ye disconsolate"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We may think, as we contemplate the present struggle in the world between the spiritual ideal and the urge for material power, that God is not omnipotent, or that He has removed Himself far from us in our time of trouble; but Paul utters a challenge to such thoughts as these in his letter to the Romans, where he says (8:35), "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?"

We know from our own and others' experiences and from what we have learned from the stories in the Bible, when we have turned to that book for inspiration, that the effort to surmount trouble has often brought out in individuals a new and more spiritual strength. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science. Without this process of weaning, 'Canst thou by searching find out God?'"

Mrs. Eddy touches a responsive chord in many a heart when she speaks thus of "tired children." How many times a child has found comfort in its mother's arms, found a quiet sense of peace creeping into an unhappy heart, until all the hurt was gone!

Because the Bible and Christian Science have taught us that man is made in the image and likeness of God, who is Spirit, Love, we too can find peace to be present, however terrible may seem the times in which we live. The events in the life of Christ Jesus were not occurrences which could bring peace to the human sense. His peace came from the knowledge that he and his heavenly Father were one, that his real life was spiritual, and that nothing could separate him from God, his Father, who created man in His image and likeness. This knowledge enabled him to prove his dominion over "the last enemy." Christ Jesus lived to demonstrate this truth. His Christliness was his true nature. When he left his students and followers, he left them this Christliness, this comforting, loving, spiritual sense of eternal life, as their dearest possession, a possession which could never be taken from them as long as they recognized it and expressed it in their daily lives.

In our own time Mrs. Eddy has revealed through Christian Science the method by which Jesus healed men of sin, sickness, and death. She has given to the world this revelation of the healing Christ in her textbook, Science and Health, and in her other writings. Divine Science, which she has explained so that we may apply its method of healing in every event of our lives, is the Comforter that Christ Jesus promised should come to us, making clear once more the Christ-spirit that he lived to bring to mankind.

On page 514 of the textbook Mrs. Eddy writes, "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless." When we look around upon this troubled world we need to remember that Jesus maintained his peace and expressed his divine sense of love in the midst of a world that was hostile toward the ideal which he lived to demonstrate. He asked us to follow in his steps, to remain at all times conscious of God's presence and our unity with Him. He would not have lived and triumphed over all error to show us a way that was impossible for us to follow. When we contemplate God as Love and ourselves as the offspring of Love, we shall find it impossible at the same time to harbor hate in our hearts. By holding to the realization of the true God and our own spiritual selfhood, we partake of the Christ which Jesus manifested, and enter the state of heavenly harmony, where discord and catastrophe cannot enter or come near to harm us.

Even while in the lions' den Daniel kept the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." The presence of God was so real to him that the lions felt the control of Love. When the presence of Love is as real to us as it was to Daniel, we too shall be healed of fear and divinely protected from danger. God, who is Love, will be our guide, turning our steps out of dangerous paths into safety and peace.

The tenderness and compassion of the Christ for all mankind are expressed in the lovely words of a hymn:

"Come, ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish,
Here health and peace are found, Life, Truth, and Love;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish;
Earth has no sorrow but Love can remove."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

"Venez, vous dont le cœur est las"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

Considérant la vaste lutte qui se poursuit entre l'idéal spirituel et les ambitions matérialistes, certains pensent peut-être que Dieu n'est pas tout-puissant ou qu'Il S'est éloigné de nous à l'heure de la détresse; mais Paul réfute ces pensées lorsque dans sa lettre aux Romains, il s'écrie (8:35): "Qui nous séparera de l'amour du Christ? Sera-ce l'affliction, ou l'angoisse, ou la persécution, ou la faim, ou la nudité, ou le péril, ou l'épée?"

Notre propre expérience, celle d'autrui, les leçons inspirées que nous avons trouvées dans les récits bibliques, tout cela nous apprend que les efforts faits pour surmonter le malheur ont souvent mis en lumière chez le disciple une force spirituelle accrue. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 322: "Les dures expériences que suscite la croyance à la prétendue vie de la matière, ainsi que nos déceptions et nos douleurs incessantes, nous jettent comme des enfants lassés dans les bras de l'Amour divin. Nous commençons dès lors à connaître la Vie dans la Science divine. Sans ce processus de détachement, 'Prétends-tu sonder les pensées de Dieu?'"

En parlant ainsi des "enfants lassés," Mrs. Eddy fait vibrer des cordes sensibles. Que de fois l'enfant se réfugie dans les bras de sa mère pour être consolé! Peu à peu son cœur meurtri retrouve la paix, et tout son chagrin s'envole.

La Bible et la Science Chrétienne nous ont appris que l'homme fut créé à l'image et à la ressemblance du Dieu qui est Esprit, Amour; nous pouvons donc voir que la paix est présente, même si les temps actuels paraissent terribles. Dans la carrière du Christ Jésus, les événements n'étaient pas de nature à tranquilliser le sens humain. La paix du Maître avait sa source dans la connaissance du fait que lui et son Père céleste étaient un, que sa vraie vie était spirituelle, que rien ne pouvait le séparer de Dieu, de son Père, dont l'homme est à jamais l'image ou la ressemblance. Ceci lui permit de prouver sa maîtrise sur "le dernier ennemi." Jésus le Christ vécut pour démontrer cette vérité. Sa vraie nature était celle du Christ. Quand il quitta ses disciples, il leur laissa cette inspiration chrétienne, ce sens spirituel de la vie éternelle, plein d'amour et de réconfort; c'était leur plus précieuse possession, qui ne pouvait leur être ravie tant qu'ils la reconnaissaient et l'exprimaient dans leur existence quotidienne.

A notre époque, Mrs. Eddy a révélé en Science Chrétienne la méthode par laquelle Jésus délivrait les hommes du péché, de la maladie, de la mort. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé*, et dans ses autres ouvrages, elle a donné au monde cette révélation du Christ guérisseur. Elle a si bien expliqué la Science divine que nous pouvons en toute circonstance appliquer sa méthode curative; cette Science est vraiment le Consolateur promis par le Christ Jésus, nous faisant connaître à nouveau l'esprit du Christ dont s'inspirait toute la carrière du Maître.

A la page 514 du livre de texte, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Comprenant l'empire que l'Amour exerce sur toutes choses, Daniel se sentait en sécurité dans la fosse aux lions, et Paul prouva que la vipère était inoffensive." Voyant combien le monde est bouleversé, nous devrions nous souvenir que Jésus maintint sa paix intérieure et put exprimer son divin sens de l'amour dans un monde hostile à l'idéal auquel lui-même avait consacré sa vie. Or il nous a dit de le suivre, d'être toujours conscients de la présence divine et de notre unité avec Dieu. Ce n'était pas pour nous montrer un chemin où nous ne puissions marcher que le Maître vécut et triompha de toutes les erreurs. Quand nous voyons que Dieu est Amour et que nous sommes les enfants de l'Amour, il devient impossible d'entretenir la haine dans notre cœur. Attachons-nous à la compréhension du vrai Dieu et de notre individualité spirituelle; ceci nous rendra participants du Christ que Jésus manifestait, et nous entrerons dans l'harmonie céleste d'où sont exclus les troubles, les catastrophes, tous les éléments nuisibles.

Même dans la fosse aux lions, Daniel obéit au premier commandement (Exode 20:3): "Tu n'auras point d'autres dieux devant ma face." Pour lui, la présence de Dieu était si réelle que les lions sentirent l'autorité de l'Amour. Quand la présence de l'Amour sera pour nous aussi tangible qu'elle l'était pour ce prophète, nous serons guéris de la crainte et divinement protégés contre tous les périls. Dieu, qui est Amour, sera notre guide; Il nous fera sortir des sentiers dangereux pour nous conduire dans des voies paisibles et sûres.

Ces paroles d'un cantique expriment la tendresse et la compassion du Christ envers toute l'humanité:

"Venez, vous dont le cœur est las;
Voici la santé, l'Amour et la paix.
Il n'est de douleur ici-bas
Que l'Amour divin ne puisse calmer."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Portrait of a Maine Housekeeper

She loved her afternoons at Windswept. She had never been one to whom "folks" were necessary. After she had scrubbed her face and hands at the kitchen sink and redone her hair, securing it in a neat coil at the back of her head so that no lock could straggle from its rightful position, she changed her morning calico for her afternoon gingham, her checked apron for a white, and made ready to enjoy herself in the two hours which she allotted for that purpose. Sometimes she sat in her rocking-chair by the window that faced the sea, knitting or mending, looking now and then in approbation about her spotless kitchen and at the broad face of the clock, which ticked away the orderly, inevitable minutes by which she lived. She never sat in her bed-room during the day. Bed-rooms, in her code of behavior, were made for sleep and bore no relation whatsoever to the activities of morning or of afternoon.

On fair days in the berrying season she often put on her white sunbonnet and went afield. She loved berrying. Nothing elated her more than to bring home a clean crock piled high with wild strawberries with never a straw, a leaf, or an unripe berry among them. She was often given to saying that one could measure up a person accurately by looking at the berries she had picked. She was used to the sea, having never in her life been out of sight or sound of it, and the wide land at Windswept was never lonely to her. . . .

John Marston, from the beginning of Mrs. Haskell's kindly despotism, grew to look upon the east wing of his house as a place secure from any manner of disaster. He liked to come into the kitchen on a hot July afternoon for the cold water, sweetened with molasses and sharpened with ginger, which she prepared for him and Jan, busy with their haying. He liked, as he read before his living-room fire on a windy, early autumn evening, to hear the ticking of her kitchen clock and to know that she was knitting busily beneath her lamp on socks for him. He liked the pot of oxalis swinging from a bracket before her kitchen window, the smell of fresh bread rising on the back of her stove, the strong even strokes of the pump as she filled the teakettle at supper time . . . He liked the hollyhocks which Mrs. Haskell dug up from her own front yard and planted by the chimney in the enclosure between the stone wall and the back of the house. Jan liked them too. They made him think of home. And when, late on autumn afternoons, just before he returned to school or college, he and Jan drove over the now completed road and came from the dark trees into the last glow of light, they both liked the clean, gleaming window-panes of Mrs. Haskell's kitchen and the curl of fresh smoke, just visible, of the fire which she had lighted against their return.—From "Windswept," by Mary Ellen Chase. (New York: Macmillan.)

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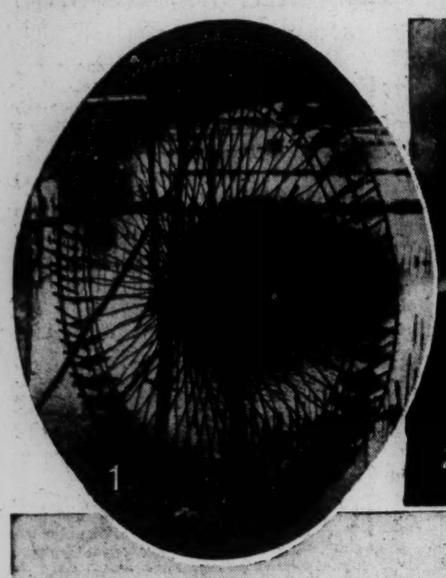
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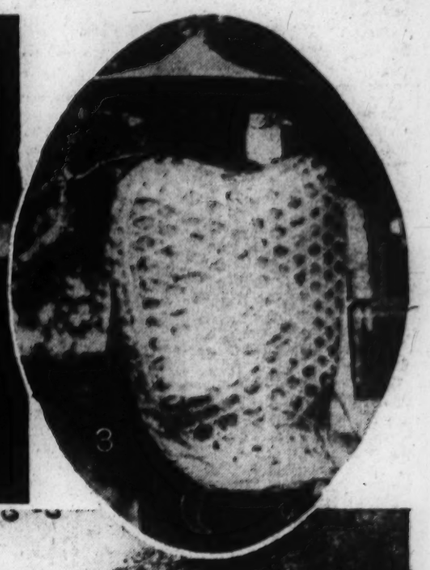
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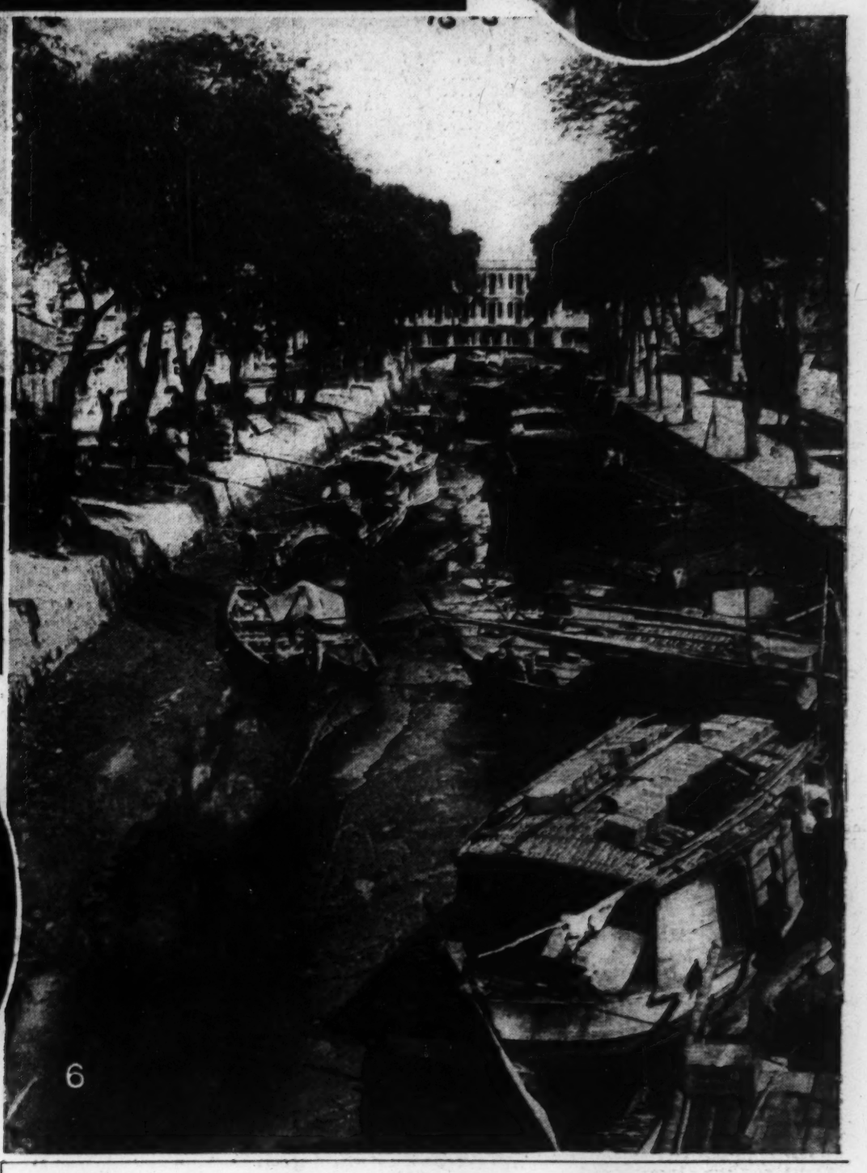
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Intimate Message: Washington

War Labor Board Faces Another Test ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Spring downpour long has been awaited by China and its allies as surest way to bog Japanese advance—Brooks become torrents and roads become rivers during next few weeks.

A few weeks ago people were saying "good-bye" to the War Labor Board. It was under hot attack. It looked as though it were going to succumb as the National Defense Mediation Board succumbed before it. The attack came particularly from the employer side.

Now the Labor Board has triumphed. It has another, perhaps bigger contest ahead. It must stabilize wages. In this second struggle its major adversary will be labor and not employers. But it is strengthened for this second engagement by the victory it won in the first battle.

The first battle goes back, of course, to the basic need of cutting out strikes in wartime. The big labor groups promised to eliminate strikes, to the best of their ability. But, they said, if we forego strikes, something must be done to keep our membership intact, particularly in disputes where employers have a record of union opposition. The strike is our great weapon in such cases. If we give it up, the Government must give us some alternative safeguard. We want the closed shop.

The Administration set up the War Labor Board, and the Board inferentially, if not specifically, promised to substitute its support to the trade unions for the abandoned strike weapon. It offered a milder form of the closed shop—the "maintenance-of-membership clause." This is a queer development. It is a contractual agreement that workers who are members of unions when the contract is signed with an employer, or who become members later on, must keep on paying dues until the contract expires.

Two big corporations, International Harvester and the Federal Drydock & Shipbuilding Company, subsidiary of United States Steel, fought the proposal of any kind of closed shop. In the latter instance, the corporation was so much opposed that it had allowed its plant to be taken over by the Navy last year rather than accede to it.

Firms Yield to Board

Well, in the past fortnight, both these companies have accepted the Board's recommendation. The Board's decision was divided in each case, 8 to 4. The dissenters were the representatives of management. Some concessions were made to management by the labor and public representatives in each case, particularly in a clause permitting workers to quit the union if they desired before the new mandatory-collection-of-dues clause took effect. This concession met some of the management representatives' objections, but failed to win their support.

In a third instance, the Board has also won its point. Charles E. Wilson, head of General Motors, charged the Board last week with making an "ex parte" finding, and defied the Board's order which called for temporary extension of double time for Sunday work until a new agreement was reached. It looked as though the expected showdown had come.

But Mr. Wilson failed to follow through with his threat. He was called before the Board and after two hours of plain speaking, in a public hearing, he yielded on both points.

These three cases have had a number of effects. They have ended what seemed at times to be a concerted employer drive on the Board. They have built up prestige for the Board on the labor side. Furthermore, the acceptance by the big corporations of the maintenance-of-membership clause practically settles that issue for the war. From now on maintenance-of-membership clauses presumably will be ordered where there is evidence that employers have sought to discourage unions in the past.

No Administration ever gave organized labor such benefits before. Instead of "freezing" unions where they were, as in World War I, unions are being encouraged in World War II. But that brings the Board to its next problem.

Opposes Wage Demands

This problem is to act as Mr. Roosevelt's agent for "stabilizing" wages. Almost automatically it makes the Board the opponent of current demands by big unions, like the steel workers and the auto workers, for big pay increases. Here the whole union relationship is reversed.

The Administration has not outlawed wage increases for the duration. Efforts are continuing by some governmental agencies to raise minimum wages to the 40-cent-an-hour level. But while specific substandard wages may be increased (with different standards in each industry) the Board is called upon to "stabilize" the great mass of American wages. It is one of the hardest jobs ever given to any Federal agency. It will be interesting to see whether the Board has the backbone to carry the mandate into effect.

The Board exists on a voluntary basis. Wage ceilings fixed by law have so far been averted. A challenge of the Board's legal authority by industry was narrowly averted. Will there be a challenge now, by labor? The question also comes up where the four representatives of the public on the 12-man Board will stand. They sided with labor on the membership maintenance argument. Will they hold the balance of power and support employers now, on wages?

Labor leaders like the way the Board raked Mr. Wilson over the coals. But they already are restive over its proposals to curb wage increases. In all this the strongest argument the Board has is that Congress is willing and eager to slap on compulsory wage measures if the Board's voluntary methods fail.

And the rains came . . .

In the lightning-crowned mountains and steaming valleys of Burma and Indonesia the storied monsoons are beginning. Perhaps they will hold up the advance of the Japanese armored forces, succeeding where outnumbered and inadequately equipped British and Chinese troops have failed.

For tanks and airplanes and the other weapons of man cannot hope to cope with the unique phenomenon of nature which the natives of Central Asia picturesquely call "Rivers from the Clouds."

The photos on this page, taken in Burma and Indo-China by Dr. O. Janse of Harvard University, illustrate the extent of these torrential rains which begin during the second or third week of May and continue well into the summer.

1. Calm Before the Storm! An Indonesian waterwheel lifts water from the stream on the right to the rice fields in the uplands. In a few days this wheel will be almost submerged by the waters brought by the monsoons.

2. Like Thunder Out of China! The monsoon clouds sweep in over the mountains in the early hours of day. They appear with dramatic suddenness. One moment the sky is as clear as a mountain freshet. An instant later the deluge.

3. Protection! No, this native is not wearing a turtle shell. It's his monsoon raincoat and hat. It consists of an enormous leaf taken from a plant closely related to the rhubarb family, and a great straw headpiece. In this improvised outfit he keeps as dry as any New England fisherman in his oilskins.

4. Ship, Ahoy! Floods follow almost immediately in the wake of the first of the rains. But the owners of these floating huts don't mind. They are prepared to ride out the rains, relying mainly on fish for their food, as the "catch" in the center indicates.

5. High and Dry! The monsoons have begun, but these houses built on stilts will remain comfortable and dry. When the floods reach their crest only the tops of the stilts, which in some cases are 75 feet high, will remain visible.

6 Canal Street! These boats now lie awkwardly in the mud, but in a few days they will be riding gracefully on monsoon waters which will all but submerge this town.

7. Stay at Home and See the World! Indonesian homes afloat on the floods. These sturdy structures are usually built on the banks of streams. When the monsoons come the banks vanish—but the houses don't.

8. Why They Call Them Water Buffaloes! A native cart makes its way down an inundated road behind a team of water buffaloes, amphibious domestic animals of India and Asia.

To Change the Subject:

Flight of a Kite ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

A small boy trudging along, carrying a kite nearly as big as himself, bound for the nearest hill to embark on his own individual conquest of the air, is a symbol of the yearning which this element inspires in earthbound creatures. Centuries before Tennyson foresaw "the heavens fill with . . . argosies of magic sails," Leonardo, in Florence, was delving into the mathematical and engineering problems of a machine that could be rowed through air as a boat is moved through water.

But the small boy is not thinking of Tennyson or of Leonardo. His preoccupation is whether the tail he has knotted with such patient care will be weighty enough to keep his kite from pitching. To reassure himself, he pats his pocket, bulging with strips of cloth that can be knotted on to the extra end of string that coils among them for additional ballast.

When he reaches his hill, there will be that first breathless run, his fist tightly clenching the ball of string a foot or two from the gaily covered bamboo frame of his kite, as it pulls against the wind. Then come those tense moments when it is in doubt whether the kite, held between the push of the wind and the pull of the string, will seize its opportunity and soar like a creature that shakes itself free from unwelcome fetters. The ball of string has slipped from his hand now and lies at his feet, while its slender strand slides through his fingers as it races skyward, a helpless dependent of the imperious kite, which has claimed its freedom and looks like a miniature toy as it rises higher and higher above its small satellite on the hill, who, with upturned face, watches it with wondering eyes.

Kite Flier's Helper

Oddly enough, the sight of a small boy with a kite evokes for me a very different figure—the elegant and immaculate British form of Cousin Robert, clothed in a coat with tails, striped trousers, high silk hat, and stiffly starched high white collar, swinging, with a distinguished air, a handsome gold-headed cane and followed by two energetic thoroughbred dogs. Between afternoon tea and eight o'clock dinner, it was the custom of Cousin Robert to take a walk of three or four miles—a constitutional, as such voluntary exercise was called locally.

It was usually on his way home that, his pace quickened by the downward slope of Bank Hall Hill, he would intercept a small figure climbing the hill from the opposite direction. Even to such a small figure, Cousin Robert raised his silk hat, in token of recognition. But the formal greeting would be followed by a familiar hail that betrayed curiosity as well as interest. "What have you there?" he would inquire, nodding encouragingly toward the small figure's right arm, which was quite apparently trying to hold something out of sight behind her skirt. But the skirt was too small to cover it, and in another moment Cousin Robert would cry triumphantly, "Ah, a kite!" And this fact the figure could not deny, even though it was deeply embarrassing to be found with something that was so clearly a boy's business and should be no concern of girls.

Cousin Robert's interest was aroused immediately. "Have you a long string?" Yes, a stout ball of cord was produced from a pocket. "Don't you want me to help you get it into the air?" Such a generous offer was too good to refuse

Technical Details

Whistling to the dogs who, impatient of the interruption, had raced far ahead and now returned reluctantly, Cousin Robert climbed the hill again, discussing meanwhile the importance of a kite's having a tail of exactly the right length and weight.

At the top of the hill, Cousin Robert would remove his silk hat to mop his glistening forehead with a large white silk handkerchief. Then began the business of getting the kite aloft. Cousin Robert, being tall, held the kite above his head, subduing with a word of command the dogs, who seemed convinced that the floundering object with moving tail should be investigated.

The small figure, glowing with happiness at this auspicious culmination of a great adventure, walked several feet back and held the string taut, waiting for the moment when Cousin Robert would toss it upward with a gust of wind that would carry it higher and higher. And when, at last, it sailed high in the evening breeze, Cousin Robert, with the air of a man who had added another triumph to a day crowded with important business deals, would, with a cheery good-by, set off down Bank Hall Hill again toward home.

Ernie Lombardi Starts Paying Dividends to Braves; Cubs Here for Two Games

Big Catcher Prominent In Local Outfit's Spurt

BULLETIN

The Red Sox game at Chicago was postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those fans who have been wondering when the Braves were going to start cashing in on their purchase of Ernie Lombardi, a rather expensive piece of baseball ivory, were answered a couple of hours before the Phils rolled out of town. Behind the plate as Roxbury Tom Earley notched his third victory, 3-2, the giant Californian provided the offensive momentum and dropped a hint that he may finally have hit stride in the batter's box.

During his years with the Cincinnati Reds, Lombardi was the most destructive right-hand hitter in the National League. Seven times he finished well above the .300 level; and you know that for Ernie, this is sensational clouting, as he never beats out any infield rollers.

Two Run Homer

The Braves bought Lombardi with the hope that he would step up the tempo of the attack. They were confident that he still had a few more good seasons of backstopping and hitting left. But when he got off to a slow beginning this spring, unable to get hold of the ball with his old-time power, Casey Stengel began to wonder. In this latest winning spurt of the club, however, big Lom's bludgeon has been playing a prominent part, topped by yesterday's two-run homer that defeated the Phils.

Ever since that double-header victory at the Polo Grounds back in April, when the Braves began their climb back up the ladder, the towering catcher has hit well. Before the start of that New York series his average was a poor .207. Today, as the locals opened a two-game Allston series with the Chicago Cubs, this figure had swelled to .286. By the end of the week Ernie should be among the .300 boys.

Good Catching

The improvement of Lombardi at the plate again emphasizes the strength controlled by the Braves in the backstopping department. With Lom rallying and young Clyde Kluttz continuing his fine freshman work, no club in the league is better equipped in mask and mitt. And still further, Stengel has Phil Masi, who might crowd either Lombardi or Kluttz if he could learn to level a bat.

Earley was getting his curve over yesterday and held the Phils to seven hits. He threw only one bad ball—probably a fast one—and Al Glossop, one-time Brave, drove it into the bleachers. The run in the ninth was unearned. Tom has now beaten the Phils twice and the Pirates. Used in spots, he should be very helpful in Stengel's thriving campaign to restore the Hub's National League baseball to its former level.

Tobin Ready

By winning the final from the Phils, the Braves stretched their latest win total to 11 out of 15, a tour which includes all league members except Brooklyn and Cincinnati. The Cubs, current rivals, lost three straight to the locals at Wrigley Field, with Lou Tost, Johnny Sain and Jim Tobin getting credit. Tobin, by the way, will be ready to work the series final tomorrow. The Cardinals play three in a row here beginning Thursday and the Reds come in for a double-header on Sunday.

Briefs . . . Max West appeared at first base yesterday because Buddy Gremp had an injured ankle . . . Buddy played through Sunday's second game because he wouldn't tell anybody about the mishap . . . Lombardi now leads the Braves with three homers . . . Paul Waner needs only 26 hits to reach the 3,000 level . . . Tommy Holmes is in a batting slump . . . Nanny Fernandez has slipped back in the offensive race, although he has been slamming the ball hard—right at fielders . . . The Braves got their first run for Earley when Sibby Sisti faked a dash home from third and Johnny Podgajny balked . . . The Red Sox were scheduled to open at Chicago today.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	7	.708
Cleveland	16	9	.640
Detroit	17	12	.586
Boston	14	10	.583
Washington	11	14	.440
St. Louis	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	11	16	.407
Chicago	6	19	.240

Results May 11

Cleveland 8, Detroit 5.
Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	17	7	.708
Pittsburgh	16	11	.593
Boston	15	12	.556
Cincinnati	12	12	.500
St. Louis	12	12	.500
Chicago	11	14	.440
New York	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	7	19	.269

Results May 11

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only game scheduled.

Cubs' Catcher —By Pap'

LET'S GO, GANG!
HIS PEP and HUSTLE REMIND THE FANS OF GABBY HARTNETT
Clyde McCULLOUGH
—THE CUBS' CATCHER IS A BALL OF FIRE BEHIND THE PLATE
I CAN HARDLY WAIT FOR THE DOUBLE-HEADERS TO START
HE LOVES THE GAME. AS A ROOKIE LAST SEASON HE WORKED IN 119 GAMES
.227
IT ISN'T VERY IMPRESSIVE !!
HE WOULD RANK WITH THE BEST IN THE LEAGUE IF HE WOULD FATTEN HIS BATTING AVERAGE
PAP'

Wide World Features

Clyde McCullough has one burning ambition. That is to make the New York Yankees rue the day they sold him out of their chain. The Cubs' catcher spent several years in the Yankee farm system, with Kansas City and was looked upon as a likely successor to Bill Dickey. When George Weiss came to the conclusion that McCullough would never hit .300 in the majors, he accepted the Cubs' offer and sold the catcher.

The records fail to show McCullough's greatest assets. He is a ball of fire behind the plate and really loves to play baseball. His hustle reminds the Chicago fans of Gabby Hartnett. He isn't mechanically perfect as a backstop but he is a durable and willing worker as his record of having caught 119 games as a rookie last year would indicate. In 1940 with Buffalo he caught 154 games, 136 in a row.

All through his career, McCullough has worked under managers who had been catchers in their playing days—Billy Meyer in Kansas City, Steve O'Neill in Buffalo, and now Jimmy Wilson in Chicago. Certainly, under their tutoring, McCullough should develop into a fine catcher if he has it in his makeup to do so. He hit only .227 last season and will have to perk up in that department if he is to earn the rating of the best catcher in the National League, which he insists will soon be his due.

Gas Rationing May Affect Longer M. G. A. Tournaments

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Washington authorities have decided that gasoline rationing for New England is to be on a pittance basis, golf club executives are more than ever in the dark as to how greatly they will be affected and perplexed as to what policy to pursue in regard to open or invitation tournaments on their schedules.

Clubs which conduct popular invitation several-day tournaments are up against more of a problem than the clubs which run 18-hole, one-day, medal play handicaps. The longer invitations are so arranged, with first-round losers gravitating into other divisions and continuing in play, that all hands keep going at least two days, and a great many all three. That, in turn, means that if the players travel back and forth from their homes, and happen to live some distance from the course, they will be very much up against it in available supply of gasoline.

Highlights

It so happens that these four-ball invitations make up quite a percentage of tournaments on this season's M. G. A. schedule and have come to be regarded as highlights of the season at the holding clubs.

This year such tournaments are scheduled (in order of dates), at Longmeadow, near Springfield, Salem, Winchester, Jacques Cup at The Country, Essex County, New Bedford, Oakley, Worcester, Bass Rocks, Charles River, Springfield, and Tedesco. There also is the medal and match play three-day tournament for The Country Club Cup the first week in June, and the annual medal and match at Springfield, and another of the same type at Pittsfield, making 13 three-day and one four-day invitations on the M. G. A. roster.

What to Do?

What will the club executives decide to do about these tournaments? Salem officials tackle the problem tomorrow night and the opinion of the club's president, Joe Batchelder, is that they will decide, tentatively, to go right ahead with their plans and then wait and see what response they get from their invitations. If responses do not justify the same field and program of the past few years, they can change and hold a tournament of abbreviated order. But Prexy Batchelder is strongly for some sort of a tournament and feels confident that the other executives feel likewise.

That is the kind of action needed both on the part of club executives and members in general. Cutting down of the use of an automobile is no calamity, if golfers are willing to put up with a little discomfort and get about by public conveyance as in the old days.

Put Up Guests

As a matter of fact there are ways in which the clubs can stage their invitation tournaments this season with great success and most satisfactorily for all concerned, and that is for club members who live comfortably near the course and who have guest accommodations to invite visitors to stop with them during the tournament, so that the only gasoline consumption on the part of the guest from a distant point is from his place to his friend's home, and back.

What happens at Longmeadow and Salem presumably will have considerable bearing upon the season's developments in these tournaments of more than one-day duration. As for the 18-hole medal play tournaments, most of them of the two-day, play-either-day variety, it must be noted that a great many are at clubs so far from Metropolitan Boston that their attendance will be chiefly from home members and from players of somewhat restricted areas.

Annual Hep Track Meet At Harvard

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once again Harvard Stadium plays host to the annual Heptagonal track meet, as for the third time in eight years the member colleges—Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, Penn, Princeton, Cornell and Columbia—meet this Saturday at Brighton to determine the champion of the Ivy League.

Penn will be defending the title it won a year ago at Princeton's Palmer Stadium, but competition is expected to be so close in the various events that one or more of the competing members could dethrone the champion.

In all probability the meet will be conducted as though in absolute secrecy, for with gasoline rationing having gone into effect here by Saturday, even the small band of dyed-in-the-wool track enthusiasts who customarily attend these meets may be thinned.

Two Winners Back

Only two of last year's winners will be on hand, graduation having removed all the other champions. Big Ed Beetem of Penn, six-foot, six-inch shot-putter and discus thrower, will be back to try for his third double victory in three years in his specialties, while Columbia's Warren Broemel will defend in the pole vault. Relay titles will be defended by Penn in the 440 and Cornell in the mile.

In practically every event times should prove more than satisfactory, with the possibility that several new records may be added to the books. All in all there are five events in which existing standards can be bettered.

Will Watch Shaw

First of all is the 100-yard dash, in which Cornell's Charlie Shaw will be the runner to watch. His 9.6 clocking at the Penn Relays last month tied the record at that meet and is one-tenth of a second faster than the present Heptagonal mark held by Bob Jackson of Princeton.

Then in the mile many eyes will be focused on Dartmouth's Don Burnham, the sophomore flash who is regarded as a possible successor to N. Y. U.'s Les MacMitchell, to whom he ran second in the I. C. 4-A indoor meet last winter. Don last month outran Indiana's Campbell Kane to give his team a victory at the Penn Relays, and has returned a 4:11.4 mile effort on the fast Dartmouth boards. The Hep record is held by Harvard's Alex Northrop, who finished in 4:16.5 in 1938.

Beetem Capable

In the field events towering Beetem is perfectly capable of throwing a couple of marks into the discard. Two years ago in this meet he threw the shot 51ft. 7⅞in. to come within less than an inch of Francis Ryan's (Columbia) record set in 1939, while in the discus he has come within three inches of the 156ft. 2¼in. record held by Princeton's Don Herring. In the pole vault Harvard's Truman Ford last month at Madison Square Garden bettered the present Hep Meet record. Ford vaulted 13ft. 11¾in., an inch higher than the mark held by Columbia's Dick Ganslen.

The meet will follow the usual college pattern, except that there will be no 220 or 440, these events being replaced by the 440-yard and one-mile relays. The field events will begin at 1 o'clock, with heats in the hurdles, 100, and quarter-mile relay to begin at 1:30. Finals in the track events have been packed into the space of one hour and 15 minutes, starting with the half at 3 and concluding with the mile relay at 4:15. This meet should indicate whether any of the Ivy teams will be contenders for the I. C. 4-A outdoor crown at Triborough Stadium May 29-30.

Crimson Program Speeds Up; Monday Baseball Is Lonesome

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Crowded Week for Harvard

This is a crowded week for Harvard athletics with the varsity and freshman baseball teams host to Brown and Boston Latin, respectively, tomorrow, and the varsity and freshman golf and lacrosse teams meeting Yale here. Thursday the freshman track team competes against the Eli in the Stadium at 3:30 o'clock and Saturday is full day with the crew race on the Charles, the Heptagonal meet in the Stadium and Cornell here to play Harvard in an Eastern Intercollegiate game. The Thursday freshman track meet should be a dandy since neither team has been defeated, Harvard outscored Exeter and Andover and Yale won from Andover and Connecticut freshmen.

Wasted Good Ball Game

Boston is definitely not a Monday baseball town. With a first-division team in the midst of a winning streak you could have played baseball in the Braves Field stands yesterday and not bump into anyone. Those Monday games would be better attractions Sunday or Saturday as double-headers. It seems a waste to see the Braves win a good ball game with practically empty stands and the applause was hardly comparable to wet canvas and sheets slapping around on a sloop.

Here Today, Gone Tomorrow

College sports prospect stories are due for drastic revisal. The freshman rule, plus the early graduations and a 12-month study calendar bring about a maze of shuffled names, not to mention the selective service and armed force enlistments. So long as present war needs continue, factual prospects for a coming season are speculative to say the least. The incoming freshmen may play a more important role in college athletics than generally supposed as time goes on.

Pajonas and Khederian

Much has been heard about the major leagues scouting Northeastern University's Al Pajonas, whose fielding grace at shortstop and hitting ability have had at least a half a dozen ivory hunters on his trail. Refusing to be outshone by Al, however, is the boy who plays beside him, Oscar (Skee) Khederian, who made history at Huntington Field the other day by pounding a 400-foot home run over the center field fence. This was the first time anyone had ever cleared that barrier. Long hits are nothing new to Skee, though, for as a mere schoolboy he rattled a couple off the fence at Fenway Park.

Big 8 a Yardstick

The M. G. A.'s Big Eight golf tournament can be taken as a yardstick for measuring how these top-notch pros will do in the national P. G. A. tourney at Atlantic City later this month. A group composed of such outstanding golfers as Byron Nelson, Craig Wood, Sam Snead, Jimmy Demaret, Jimmy Thomson, Horton Smith, Sammy Byrd, and Benny Hogan contains more than one champion, and the new P. G. A. titleholder may well be among them. Last year Byron Nelson competed here, and then barely lost his P. G. A. crown when he missed a 30-inch putt on the 38th green of his final with Vic Ghezzi.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Bonham May Succeed Feller

Who will replace Bob Feller as the big winner in the American League? It might be Jim Bagby, Bob's successor as ace of the Cleveland mound staff. Jim won five of his first six starts. Or it could be Dick Newsome, whose knuckler helps keep the Red Sox in the first division. More than likely, however, the story will be written at Yankee Stadium, with the title role played by Tiny Bonham, the fellow who pitched the clincher in the last World Series.

In his first four starts, Bonham presented Joe McCarthy with three shutouts. The Red Sox, Browns and Indians were the victims. The Cleveland defeat, incidentally, was charged against Bagby—his first. Tiny almost lost one to Boston at Fenway Park, a tough spot for all pitchers, but the Yankees came to his rescue with nine runs in the ninth inning.

First Full Year

In each of his games, the Yankee has had remarkable control. In 17 innings against the Red Sox he has walked just one batter. He passed two Browns and only one Indian. Even his fork ball, a tricky delivery to control, has been getting over the plate. Hampered by a back injury last year, he didn't pitch until June and therefore is four wins up on his '41 pace. In fact, this is his first full season—or figures to be, eventually. He joined the Yanks July 23, 1940. He should be the first hurler to win 20 for the New York club since Ruffing did it in '39.

Bonham has a pet pre-game practice all his own. He walks around with a three-pound, cast iron sphere in his pitching hand. His theory, of course, is that the baseball, when he goes to work, will feel like a feather. Apparently it does. Anyhow, you'll never convince rival hitters otherwise.

* * *

The managers or the players on three ball clubs have been quoted as saying that the Red Sox and Tigers represent the only threat to the Yankees in the A. L. flag race. Cleveland gets the cold shoulder. Even Lou Boudreau, whose job it is to run the Indians, admits that he has no designs on the pennant.

"The first division is our objective," says Boudreau. "But the Tigers and Red Sox have the power, and if they continue to get help from those young pitchers, they will give the Yankees a lot of trouble. The Sox have a fine new shortstop in Johnny Pesky, who showed me something when he went to his right. White, Fuchs and Trucks have taken up the slack in the Detroit staff left by the releases of Newsom and Rowe."

Joe McCarthy and Luke Sewell agree with Boudreau. However, nobody suggests just how serious a threat the Bengals and Fenway team may be to the Yankee throne.

Fans are asking: "What's wrong with the White Sox? Before the season started, Jimmy Dykes looked good enough to finish somewhere at the top end of the race. One or two critics even picked him to win the pennant. The year is still young, of course, but it looks very much as if the Chisox are not that good.

It could be that too high a standard was set for them in the first place, or it may be that their troubles will end with a few base hits. Dykes has been getting the pitching, as everybody figured he would. All of which make you wonder just how important good pitching is in this national pastime.

* * *

Danny Murtaugh, whose hitting and base running are about all the Phils can brag about these days, said the other afternoon:

"My greatest ambition in baseball is to be taken up at a major league meeting." But he didn't say for what.

Danny then added: "And if I ever hit a home run in this league, I'll walk around the bases laughing at the pitcher."

Wide World

Ernie Bonham

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Ross	6	0	2	0	0	.333
Fernandez	180	15	56	2	15	.330
Kluttz	35	4	11	0	5	.314
Demaree	30	6	10	1	3	.333
Waner	62	9	18	0	6	.290
Sisti	35	12	17	2	14	.243
Lombardi	63	9	18	3	10	.286
Miller	102	10	27	0	9	.265
Gremp	64	7	16	2	6	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Holmes	104	8	25	2	8	.240
West	71	9	17	0	3	.239
Cuccinello	38	3	9	0	3	.231
Cooney	54	8	11	0	1	.204
Masi	9	1	1	0	0	.111
Wietelmann	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Doerr	45	12	20	5	23	.400
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Di Maggio	98	23	32	3	11	.327
Tabor	97	16	31	3	14	.320
Foxx	73	16	23	3	10	.315
Fox	85	14	26	0	20	.306
Pesky	100	16	30	0	7	.300
Williams	88	28	26	7	27	.295
Lupien	21	5	6	1	1	.286
Peacock	55	3	15	0	4	.273
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	10	2	1	0	0	.100
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	1	0	0	0	.000

College Baseball

Results May 11

By the Associated Press

American Inter 13, Springfield 6.
Blue Ridge College 5, Shippensburg Tea. 3.
Holy Cross 12, Boston College 6.
Pennsylvania 5, Cornell 4 (1st game).
Pennsylvania 2, Cornell 0 (2nd game).
Hartwick 4, Ithaca 3.
Mich Normal 5, Michigan 1.
Montclair Teachers 12, Panzer 4.

In 32 years of basketball coaching, Phog Allen of Kansas has a winning percentage of .815.

Swimming Marks Announced

A total of 15 N. C. A. A. swimming records were either broken or tied this past season, according to figures just released by Philip S. Harburger, Chairman of the association's Committee on Swimming Records. Of this total, varsity mermen broke or tied five listed marks, college freshmen three, and schoolboys seven.

Outstanding was the shattering of the intercollegiate and world short course records for the 400-yard freestyle relay. Howard Johnson, Frank Lilley, Richard Kelly, and Edward Pope, of Yale, turned in 3:26.6 for the event, beating the N. C. A. A. mark of 3:28.8 and the international of 3:27.7, both set by Yale teams last year. It is worthy of note that the Michigan four of Dobson Burton, Louis Kivi, John Patten, and Gus Sharamet clipped the varsity time also, achieving 3:27.8.

Near World Mark

Hardly less impressive was the feat of Edward Hall, Massachusetts State sophomore, in shading the intercollegiate short course standard of 0:51.6 for 100 yards freestyle. He dropped it to 0:51.1, coming within an ace of the world mark of 0:51, held jointly by John Weissmuller and Peter Fick.

Another sparkling exploit was that of Rene Chouteau of Yale, in reducing the national varsity short course figures for the 300-yard individual medley from 3:34.2 to 3:31.5.

The rating records for college freshmen were attained by Percy Mallison of North Carolina, who cut the long course freestyle marks for 50 yards from 0:25.6 to 0:24.8 and 220 yards from 2:28.8 to 2:26.4.

Young Newcomer

Scholastic competition brought to the fore a young super-swimmer in Alan Ford of Mercersburg, a lad from the Canal Zone. He started by slicing the short course prep-school records for 220 yards freestyle from 2:14.3 to 2:11.8, 440 yards freestyle from 4:56.1 to 4:56, 100 yards backstroke from 1:00.4 to 1:00.3, and then caused a country-wide sensation by winning the national A. A. U. 220-yard freestyle championship in 2:09.3.

The list of approved records follows:

National Intercollegiate

20-Yard Course

60-yard freestyle—0:28.6, equals record. Donald Wenstrom, Iowa.

Short Course

100-yard freestyle—0:51.1, Edward Hall, Massachusetts State.
300-yard individual medley—3:31.5, Rene Chouteau, Yale.
400-yard relay—3:26.6 Yale (Howard Johnson, Frank Lilley, Richard Kelly, Edward Pope).

Long Course

150-yard backstroke — 1:41.5, Denman Hammond, North Carolina.

College Freshman

Short Course

50-yard freestyle—0:23.6, equals record. James Gamble, Stanford.

Long Course

50-yard freestyle—0:24.8, Percy Mallison, North Carolina.
220-yard freestyle—2:26.4, Percy Mallison, North Carolina.

Prep School

Short Course

50-yard freestyle—0:23.6, equals record. Brewster MacFadden, Lawrenceville School.
220-yard freestyle—2:11.8—Alan Ford, Mercersburg Academy.
440-yard freestyle—4:56—Alan Ford, Mercersburg Academy.
100-yard backstroke—1:00.3—Alan Ford, Mercersburg Academy.

High School

20-Yard Course

300-yard medley relay—3:04.6—Clinton H. S., Clinton, Iowa (Stanley, Norman, Platt).

Short Course

100-yard breaststroke — 1:02.8 — William Schmidt, York H. S., York, Pa.
150-pound medley relay—1:21.6—York H. S., York, Pa. (Hein, Schmidt, Potts).

Bob Feller Gives Norfolk Two Hits

NORFOLK, Va., May 12 (AP)—In his final game in Norfolk Naval Training Station togs, Bob Feller, former Cleveland Indian right-hander, blanked the Norfolk Tars of the Piedmont League, 3 to 0, last night in a benefit Navy Relief contest. More than 6,000 fans saw the game.

Feller has been transferred to Newport, R. I. He allowed the Tars two singles and struck out 14 batters during his nine innings stint on the mound.

Minor Leagues

Results May 11

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

American Association
All games postponed.

International League
Toronto 5, Syracuse 4 (10 innings).
Only game scheduled.

Southern Association
No games scheduled.

Eastern League
Binghamton 5, Hartford 2.
Albany 6, Springfield 4.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
Houston 8, Tulsa 6.
Oklahoma City 8, San Antonio 4.
Beaumont 3, Fort Worth 1.
Dallas 7, Shreveport 6.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Murtaugh, Philadelphia, .342; Reiser, Brooklyn, .333.
Runs—Ott, New York, 19; Camilli and Reiser, Brooklyn, and Musial, St. Louis, 17.
Runs batted in—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 23; Brown, St Louis, 22.
Hits — Fernandez, Boston, 36; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 31.
Doubles—Fernandez, Boston, 11; Sanders, St. Louis, 9.
Triples—Haas, Hemsley and M. McCormick, Cincinnati; Benjamin and Warren, Philadelphia; Martin and Elliott, Pittsburgh; Stringer, Nicholson and Gilbert, Chicago, and Brown, St. Louis, 2.
Home runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 7; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 6.
Stolen bases — Fernandez and Miller, Boston, 5.
Pitching—Head, Brooklyn, 4-0; Starr, Cincinnati, 3-0 (based on three decisions).

American League

Batting — Spence, Washington, .411; Doerr, Boston, .400.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 28; Di Maggio, Boston, 23.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 27; Spence, Washington, and York, Detroit, 25.
Hits — Spence, Washington, 44; McCosky, Detroit, 34.
Doubles—Higgins, Detroit; Clift, St. Louis, and Di Maggio, Boston, 9.
Triples—Spence, Washington, 6; Suder, Philadelphia, Heath, Cleveland, and Fox, Boston, 4.
Home runs—York, Detroit, and Williams, Boston, 7.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 8; Kuhel, Chicago, 6.
Pitching — Bonham, New York, 4-0; Heving, Cleveland, 3-0 (based on three decisions).

Entries Increase

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP) — Enough entries for the Hale America national open golf tournament were received in Monday's mail to boost the total to 446 and Joe Dey, Executive Secretary of the USGA, predicted there would be 1,000 contestants by the time the books close tomorrow. Lawson Little's entry was among the latest received.

College Tennis

Result May 11

By the Associated Press

N. Y. U. 9 Manhattan 0.

Small Turnouts During Week

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—More than the early developments in the pennant races, what interests baseball men most these days are the Sunday attendance figures in the major leagues.

Before the attendance opened several magnates expressed the common belief that the crowds either would be very good or very bad. Nobody knew which to expect, but nobody expected the war to have any halfway effect.

Now it appears that the result is going to be small turnouts on week days and big business on Sundays.

One-Day Business

Sunday 183,879 fans turned out for eight games, producing a crowd of more than 20,000 at every park except St. Louis, which had 6,362, a goodly throng for a home game of the Browns. The record for the three previous Sundays shows 222,744 on May 3; 211,972 on April 26, and 134,247 April 19.

If these crowds had been lured by irresistible attractions involving first place in the standings or the appearance of some individual magnet like Babe Ruth, Dizzy Dean or Bobby Feller were in their day, the figures might not have surprised observers.

However, the largest crowd of the season, 68,394 including 2,590 soldiers and sailors, was the one that jammed Yankee Stadium Sunday before last to see the Yanks play the dismal-looking Chicago White Sox. Manager Jimmy Dykes said this was the only nice thing that happened to the Sox on the whole eastern trip.

Braves vs. Giants

On Sunday, April 26, 48,631 fans paid their way into the Polo Grounds to see the Giants and Boston Braves and the same day the St. Louis Browns and Detroit Tigers drew 42,698 at Detroit.

Big crowds like these have more than offset the dwindling count on weekdays. And since they have been recurring Sunday after Sunday with little or no regard for the caliber of the rivalry, the only conclusion club owners draw is that people still want to see baseball whenever they can get the opportunity.

Twilight Games

This is likely to have two results—first the postponement of many weekday games to make Sunday doubleheaders; and second the scheduling of twilight contests during the week for the convenience of workers.

The Navy Relief game of the Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers was a great success at a 4:45 p. m. starting time. In the event night baseball is blacked out in New York, both the Giants and Dodgers are considering a twilight trial. Cleveland already has made plans for playing some twilight games and if these clubs are successful, others may follow suit.

White Sox Ship 'Find' to Minors

CHICAGO (AP)—Manager Jimmie Dykes of the White Sox has announced he intends to send his young rookie "find," outfielder Harry Sketchley, back to the minors before May 15, deadline for reducing personnel to 25 men.

"He needs seasoning and plenty of it," Dykes commented.

A shortage of outfielders forced the use of the U. C. L. A. collegian in early games and he bore out Dykes' opinion that he had a great chance of developing into a first rate player.

Dykes indicated that his next stop probably would be Waterloo, Iowa, of the Three Eye League.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Les Fleming, Indians—Hit three-run homer in 9th inning for 8-5 victory over Tigers.

Tom Earley and Ernie Lombardi, Braves—Former pitched seven-hit ball and latter connected for two-run homer in sixth to beat Phils.

N. C. Meets Holy Cross

WORCESTER, Mass., May 12 (AP)—North Carolina State football team will meet Holy Cross here October 24, taking the date left vacant when New York University abandoned football. It will be the first meeting in athletics between the two institutions.

College Golf

Results May 11

By the Associated Press

Ohio State 24, Michigan 12.
Yale 7, Virginia 2.

College Polo

Results May 11

By the Associated Press

Princeton 10, Penn M. C. 9.

New Wiman Musical at Shubert—Art Show—Radio Prospects

Dancing of Ray Bolger, Rodgers' Music Features

By L. A. Sloper

The new musical comedy at the Shubert, "All's Fair," is as costly, handsome, and expert as Dwight Deere Wiman's shows usually are. And being based on Julian S. Thompson's play, "The Warrior's Husband," about the Greek invasion of the land of the Amazons, it is full of ribaldry and horseplay.

The chief features of the production are the dancing and the comedy of Ray Bolger, the star, and the music of Richard Rodgers, with due credit to Don Walker for the orchestral arrangements. There are many pretty tunes, notably "Nobody's Heart Belongs to Me"; some tricky rhythms in the choruses, and some lively dance music.

The show, again as usual with Wiman productions, is in presentable shape for the tryout opening. There are some dry spots, and some dull ones, and occasionally pace lags or timing slips; but there is no conspicuous lapse, and nothing that cannot be easily remedied. On the whole, Johnny Green's conducting held everything together and kept affairs moving briskly.

* * *

Mr. Bolger was never more agile nor more absurdly amusing than as the coyly feminine husband of Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons. He managed to handle even his bawdiest lines with a degree of taste. His dancing was virtuosic, with subtle changes of pace and sharp accents. Of the other dancers Nadine Gae and the Hightower brothers were notable for the energy and precision of their acrobatic stunts.

The featured players were all competent but none of them was distinguished. Constance Moore, a pretty blonde from Hollywood, has a light voice, and a wistfulness which was effective in "Nobody's Heart Belongs to Me," but she hardly suggested the hardy warrior sister of the Queen.

Ronald Graham has a good baritone voice, imperfectly controlled, and a romantic appearance, but his Theseus was on the gentle side. Benay Venuta was a fine figure of a Queen, with a practiced knowledge of how to put a song across.

* * *

Much of the humor of the piece depends upon the technique of topsy-turvydom, not only in the exchange of the characteristics popularly attributed to the sexes, but in the reversal of the reputations of personages of history or legend. Thus Homer becomes a rather silly war correspondent who has to manufacture the feats that brought fame to Hercules, a timid fellow who runs at sight of an Amazon. These two roles were played by Berni Gould and Ralph Dumke respectively.

There is some mild satire on war profiteers, in the characters of Pompdsia, the munitions maker (Bertha Belmore), and Caustica (Maidel Turner) and Heroica (Margaret Bannerman), purveyors to the armed forces.

Settings and costumes are rich and boldly colored. The chorus is well trained in both singing and dancing.

'All's Fair'

Shubert Theater — Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar present Ray Bolger in Rodgers and Hart's new musical comedy, "All's Fair," based on Julian S. Thompson's "The Warrior's Husband," book by Rodgers and Hart, lyrics by Lorenz Hart, music by Richard Rodgers, staged by Joshua Logan, dances by Robert Alton, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff, orchestra under the direction of Johnny Green, orchestral arrangements by Don Walker, vocal arrangements by Buck Warnick. For two weeks beginning May 11, 1942. The cast:

Buris	Jane Manners
1st Sentry	Martha Burnett
2nd Sentry	Rose Ingraham
3d Sentry	Kay Kimber
Sergeant	Monica Moore
Caustica	Maidel Turner
Heroica	Margaret Bannerman
Pomoosa	Bertha Belmore
1st Boy	Tom Liberto
2d Boy	Tony Matthews
3d Boy	William Vauz
Hippolyta	Benay Venuta
Sapiens	Ray Bolger
Antiope	Constance Moore
A Huntress	Helen Bennett
An Amazon Dancer	Flower Huler
Theseus	Ronald Graham
Homer	Berni Gould
Minerva	Nadine Gae
Slaves	Robert and Lewis Hightower
The Herald	Mark Dawson
A Dancer	Vera-Ellen
Hercules	Ralph Dumke
Achilles	Bob Douglas
Penelope	Irene Corlett

Camp Followers—Nadine Gae, Ruth Brady, Helen Bennett, Joyce Ring, Rosemary Sankey.

Bruno

Helen Tamiris, Daniel Nagrin, and Ida Soyer

In "Little David Play on Your Harp" from the Suite of Negro Spirituals, music arranged by Genevieve Pitot, to be presented at Jan Veen Studio Hall, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

One of the Best

Helen Tamiris, whom Jan Veen will present to Boston, with her group, in Jan Veen Studio Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, is a modern American dancer, and one of the best—a vital dancer in presence and performance, who believes that dance must come from life, be true to life's experiences, to be veracious as art.

"Dancing for technical brilliance alone," she once said in an interview, "loses the cords into life. Putting movements together because they make a technically exciting sequence amounts to nothing more than putting brightly colored beads together on a string.

"Out of the great vocabulary of movement the modern dancer can make at least 999 variations. There is really no limit to the combinations that can be made. But if these combinations are made for effect, without inner urge or conviction, they merely result in a surface newness that soon wears off, leaving exactly nothing.

"The validity of the modern dance is rooted in its ability to express modern problems (and some of these are social problems), to touch modern audiences into sympathetic awareness of social conditions, even to incite them to do something about them."

* * *

At that time she was staging and appearing in the Federal Theater production, "How Long, Brethren?" a group of the old Negro spirituals and of modern Negro songs of protest, danced by her and her group, and sung by a Negro chorus, a production of thrilling impact that won much acclaim.

She was dancing for oppressed peoples then and she is dancing for them now. One of her newer works, "Liberty Song" in four parts—A—"What a Court Hath Old England;" B—"My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free;" C—"Bunker Hill;" D—"Ode to the Fourth of July"—will be given in her Boston program, as will some of the spirituals.

Tamiris is the nom de danse for Helen Becker, a little girl who began her career dancing, from sheer exuberance, on the sidewalks of New York. Her family soon found it advisable to send her to the neighborhood settlement house, and there her dance career began in earnest.

Not many years later she was accepted in the Metropolitan Opera Ballet and given several months' free training in Italian ballet, under Rosina Galli's direction, dancing in the corps, and soon becoming a featured dancer. She remained for four years, always struggling within herself against the most old-fashioned of ballet styles.

She has been a specialty dancer in night clubs and variety shows, toured South America in a theatrical production, and comes to Boston from an engagement at the Rainbow Room, which has been presenting a series of concert dance programs this season.

* * *

Intermittently, between and during engagements, she studied as she could, first, the three D's of dance—Delsarte, Dalcroze, Duncan; later, still in search of a freer form, she tried out plastique with Michel Fokine. She finally came to an impasse so far as instruction was concerned, and worked out the new form she was pursuing, by herself.

This is true of all the important American dancers. First the eclectic training, and then the individual working out, blending all into an expressional movement form limited only by their own capacities, and these continually expanding, endowing all with the richness of their own natures and experience, shaping the outward from the inward compulsion. The democratic American dance is essentially individual, differing with each dancer.

As with so many of her distinguished colleagues, Tamiris in recent years has confined her activities mainly to teaching and recital series in her own New York studio. Economics has shut them in where they should be shiningly set forth. The need is for a great, commercially disinterested impresario who will recognize that the American dance is as lively, as entertaining as any foreign form, and richer and more vital for us, the people for whom it has been evolved.

M. L.

The Cheryl Crawford production of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," at the Majestic Theater, New York, equaled the record for the original run on Thursday evening, when the revival was given its 124th regular performance.

Sanroma

Marybelle Fulton Zeise

Piano soloist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra at its final concert of the season, Sunday afternoon, at Jordan Hall.

Jordan Marsh Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

The thirteenth annual Exhibition of Paintings by Contemporary New England Artists is to be on view in the Jordan Marsh Company Annex through May 23.

Thirteen dozen pictures show this thirteenth annual to be as extensive and inclusive and as popular as its predecessors. The pictures are for the most part well hung. As usual the so-called moderns are segregated, being shown in an anteroom.

The subjects divide among personal portraiture, landscape, and still-life. New Englanders are generally well-trained in the rudiments of face and figure painting and there are about 10 portraits that show great skill and unusual discipline. The painters have not slumped into hasty phrasing and summary indications, but work painstakingly, smoothly, and conscientiously, falling short of sleekness or the smoothness of the "luxury style." Distortion, exaggerated effect, vigorous contrasts, and other features of romantic portrayal are generally lacking. Canvases that are notable in this group come from H. Bingham Ballou, Jacob Binder, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Charles Demetropolis, R. H. Ives Gammell, Elmer W. Greene, Jr., E. Wilbur Dean Hamilton, Grace D. Reasoner, James P. Saulnier, and Mary Evangeline Walker. Joseph Tepper's portrayal of Justice Felix Frankfurter is a genial characterization. There are several informal portraits which are pleasing for the imaginative note conveyed by the painters, among them Richard D. Briggs, Rosamund Coolidge, and Susan Rocker Knox.

The landscapes show a calm visualization of our New England countryside as observed and recorded by artists like Henry Hammond Ahl, Charles Curtis Allen, Joseph Butera, O. A. Carlson, Der Garbedian, J. Eliot Enneking, Sears Gallagher, Elinor Goodridge, Charles Emil Heil, William Jewell, William J. Kaula, Marian P. Sloane, and Robert Strong Woodward. Seascapes show more latitude, for painters favor both the quiet seas and the surf pounding ruthlessly against the rocky seacoast. Heinrich Pffeifers' "Morning on the High Seas" is an exceptionally expressive portrayal of this subject.

Flowers are beautifully painted by many contributors, who seem to know their blossoms through cultivation and close observation. The pictures are literal in rendering with the exception of one or two vanguardists in the anteroom who paint flowers with a personal inflection. Among still-life subjects that hold attention are those contributed by M. Bennett Brown, Samuel F. Hershey, Blanche Lazzell, H. Dudley Murphy, and Mabel Greer. Cora Wellman's "Spring Lilacs" are a joy to the eye.

There are some other pictures that escape classification but widen the scope and heighten the interest of this annual. They are pictures by Elizabeth Paxton, Allan Rohan Crite, John Hare, Karl Knaths, Aimee Lamb, and Ruth Safford Perkins.

From the great number of spectators who were examining the exhibits, carefully making their decision for popular prize balloting, we judge that interest in art persists today, a fact about which museum administrators and art educators are curious and apprehensive.

Anna Lee is announced for the feminine lead in Republic's "The Flying Tigers," a film about American volunteer fliers in China, with John Wayne and John Carroll playing male leads and David Miller directing.

Shipbuilding Dramatization To Go on Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the War Shipping Board, is to be heard speaking in the course of Columbia's dramatization of America's shipbuilding program in "Report to the Nation," tonight, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

The final concert of the season by the Harvard University Orchestra is to be radiocast exclusively on FM channels. To be heard are Bach's Chorale, "Dein Ist Allein die Ehre," Mozart's Symphony No. 39, in E, Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, Shostakovitch's "Golden Age" Ballet, and Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," W43B and W39B, 9-10 p. m.

Gracie's piano lessons take a new turn, Burns and Allen, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.; "Archie" is to hear more from the violin episode, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.; Bob Hope is to have Barbara Jo Allen (Vera Vague) as guest in a program from Houston, Texas, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.; Red Skelton and company are to attend the circus, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Nadine Conner, Metropolitan soprano, joins the singing cast of the program which now features Nelson Eddy. She will sing the "Jewel Song," from "Faust," and will take part in a duet, with Mr. Eddy, "You Are Free," from "Apple Blossoms," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Florence Easton, former Metropolitan singer, makes one of her rare appearances, joining Arthur Carron, new Metropolitan singer, in the First Act Finale, the Love Duet, and the Love-Death, from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Eddie Cantor's program is to be heard from an Air Force depot at Santa Ana, Calif., with Edna May Oliver as guest, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

The story of wool, in connection with outfitting American soldiers, is to be dramatized in "Three Thirds of the Nation," Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Thursday

For the second work in his American Opera Festival, Alfred Wallenstein presents and conducts Douglas Moore's "The Devil and Daniel Webster," with Genevieve Rowe singing the featured role, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

The Mutual network presents "Americans at the Ramparts," in a salute to the Air Force, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Bob Crosby offers Gene Tierney, Herbert Marshall, and the Merry Macs as his guests, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Joan Davis becomes the possessor of a "gusher" well in program with Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore. Nicodemus, Negro star, is guest, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Freddie Martin, orchestra leader, is featured in a "Celebrity Theater" comedy estimating Tchaikovsky's chances of survival in Tin Pan Alley, Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m.

America's Town Meeting is to present the six finalists of the National Extempore-Discussion contest, who will consider, "How Can the Americas Best Safeguard Their Future?" Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Friday

Bernard Herrman is to present Bernard van Dieren's Andante from his Sixth String Quartet, in the British-American Festival. Gustav Holst's "Brook Green" Suite is the other English work. American works programmed are Aron Copland's "John Henry," based on the legendary Negro river-hand, and the Scherzo from William Grant Still's "Afro-American" Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Genevieve Rowe

To sing featured role in Douglas Moore's "The Devil and Daniel Webster," next work in Alfred Wallenstein's American Opera Festival, to be radiocast May 14, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Sandra Michael

Author of the daytime serial, "Against the Storm," NBC network, which won a Peabody committee award for 1942.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"All's Fair" presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"George Washington Slept Here" by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Cora Witherspoon. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Triad Choral Society, Jessie Dodd, conductor; Louise Rippel, accompanist. Soloists: Robert Hall Collins, baritone, accompanied by Grace B. Davis; Ruth Barrett Arno, organist; Walter Arno, pianist; Ruth Collingbourne, violinist. 8:30.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Violin recital by John Glowacki. 8:15.

Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, 130 Commonwealth Avenue—
Concert by the Tanglewood Quartet and Jesús María Sanromá, pianist. For the benefit of the Russian War Relief. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Wellesley College, Billings Hall—
Recital presented by Students of the Organ. 4:40.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"His Girl Friday," Rosalind Russell and Cary Grant. 1:10, 4:40, 8:12. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:20, 9:40.

Exeter—
"Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Bride of Buddha." 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. "Sins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—
"Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.

Modern—
"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:20. Stage show: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—
"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Land of the Quintuplets," "Courageous Australia," "Shuffle Rhythm," "How to Buy a Dog," "Richard Himber's Orchestra," "Harry Langdon Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:25, 4:55, 9.

Translux—
"Mystery of Marie Roget," Maria Montez. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 8, 10:10. "Escape from Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7, 9

Uptown—
"A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

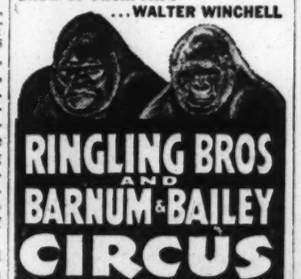
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott, Elizabeth Bergner. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Woman of the Year," Katherine Hepburn. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "The Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:59, 8. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:08, 9:18.
BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 5:05, 8:10. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.
University: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:10, 6:30, 9:48. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Girls' Town." 2. Evening 7:30-11.
Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:22, 9:22. "Wild Bill Hickock," Constance Bennett. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 7, 9:46. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:10, 8:36.
Park: "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:13, 9:28. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine. 2:10, 8:10. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 3:13, 9:13.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 2:30, 8:18. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 3:45, 9:30.
MALDEN — Granada: "Brooklyn Orchid," M. Woodworth. 2, 5:10, 8:10. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3, 6:10, 9:20.
Mayfair: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "The Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 3:30, 8:30. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:08, 7, 9:48.
Strand: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. 3:30, 7, 9:40. "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2:15, 8:30.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:50.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "Father Takes a Wife." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Honolulu Lu." 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 9:15. "Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. 2, 7:48.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "Valley of the Sun," James Craig, Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," T. Trinder and C. Hulbert. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.
REVERE—Revere: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Klondike Furry," Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Mayfloot," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Cadet Girl." 1:48. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Tune Time." Jan Garbar and Donald Novis. 2:18, 8:03. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 2:48, 8:33.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Miracle Kid." Carl Hughes. 2:30, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady Is Willing." Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 2, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Lady Has Plans." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Down in San Diego." Brian Granville and R. MacDonald. 2:14, 6:30, 9:51. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:34, 7:59.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN—TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
DOORS OPEN at 1 and 7
SIX DAYS ONLY Beginning TODAY at 2:15
(Last Time Sunday Night, May 17)
"The Most Colorful, The Most Beautiful, The Most Exciting Show of Them All!"
...WALTER WINCHELL



RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
Produced by JOHN RINGLING NORTH
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
Designed by NORMAN BEL GEDDES
Glorious New Super Spectacle "HOLIDAYS"
"BALLET OF THE ELEPHANTS"
Directed by GEORGE BALANCHINE
MUSIC by IGOR STRAVINSKY
Mr. & Mrs. GARGANTUA The Great
Inconceivably Impressive Array of Fabulous New Productions—All, COURT'S Great Wild Animal Acts—300 Circus Stars—100 Clowns—Hundreds of Horses—Fast Restyled Menagerie—New Congress of Freaks
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
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Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Sat. and Sund.
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS at GARDEN and FILENE'S

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
TICKETS ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
30c, .55, .85, $1.10 Inc. Tax

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL • TONIGHT 8:30
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
Evgs. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4980
Olsen and Johnson, "HELLZAPOPPIN"
Ray Kyser, John Barrymore, "PLAYMATES"
Wed.—"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Rita HAYWORTH Victor MATURE
MY GAL SAL
IN TECHNICOLOR
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM
LAST TWO DAYS!
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
STARTING THURSDAY!
BUD ABBOTT LOU COSTELLO
"RIO RITA"
with KATHRYN GRAYSON • JOHN CARROLL
PATRICIA DANE • TOM CONWAY
and that Volcanic Latin Dancer
EROS VOLUSIA
plus
The man who double-crossed Hitler!
"NAZI AGENT"
Conrad Veidt • Ann Ayers

KEITH MEMORIAL
2ND BIG WEEK
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
SABOTEUR
Priscilla LANE • Rob't CUMMINGS
Co-Feature
"Don't Get Personal"
HUGH HERBERT • MISCHA AUER
JANE FRAZEE

NOW! METROPOLITAN
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Bob HOPE • Madeleine CARROLL
"My Favorite Blonde"
Plus: "PRISCO LIL"

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
"SABOTEUR"
PRISCILLA LANE • ROBERT CUMMINGS
Associate Producer, Jack H. Skirball—A Universal Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "A PORTFOLIO OF ART"—Russell Markert's brilliant revues, Symphony Orchestra, under direction Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Jean GABIN • Ida LUPINO
"MOONTIDE"
UNITED ARTISTS RIVOLI B'way & 49th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" — Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-8330
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40.
Moves to BOOTH Thea. Mon., May 18

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

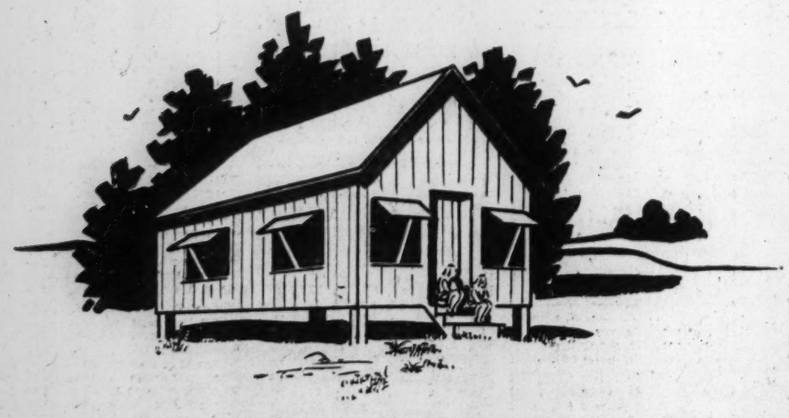
"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6730. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat.: $2.20-55c.

Voted "BEST AMERICAN PLAY OF THE SEASON" by BROOKS ATKINSON, Times
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with OTTO KRUGER • RALPH MORGAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Cl. 6-6363

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

For Children
A Beaver and a Pirate
The Tree That Did Not Match
Scooters for Snow and Ice
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Japanese Troops Hold Most of Java; Allies Plan Stand in Mountain Jungles;
'New Singapore' for Britain in Ceylon

For Young People
Just Before Christmas
Farewell to Africa
When Inertia Is Useful
Calling World-Be Aviators
Acko and the Marmoset
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Flight From Java: Eyewitness Story;
U. S. Is Urged to Bomb Japan Now;
Tires Without Rubber—or None



ON MONDAYS

A Page For Children

When a person is sort of new at reading by himself, it's pretty special to have a newspaper page all his own every single week. The Christian Science Monitor sees eye to eye with these young readers, and prints the page in BIG TYPE, so nobody gets lost in the columns. There are stories by well-known authors. There are pictures and puzzles. There are directions that show a child how to make his own toys. Sometimes there are stories about nature. A Book Review column selects the best of the new books. And, of course, there is Peter White. Peter is a very popular lion cub. Lots of children write letters to him, and every month he gives away some books to those who have written the best letters. A portrait of Peter, drawn by a Monitor artist, is shown at the left.

ON THURSDAYS

A Page For Young People

Our teen-age readers get the same enjoyment out of the weekly page For Young People that their parents found in St. Nicholas Magazine. The fiction is exceptionally good, the work of some of the best Junior authors in England and America. A handicraft series gives detailed instructions for making a variety of things which are popular among girls and boys. There's a new Hobby Column. The Mail Bag encourages correspondence with young people in all parts of the world. New books are reviewed. In fact, this Thursday feature is packed full of material of lively interest to boys and girls.

Watch These Pages of The Christian Science Monitor for the Advertisements of Many Excellent Summer Camps for Boys and Girls

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	290,650
1942 volume to date	39,501,776
1941 volume to date	47,559,219

Stocks Easy; Profit Taking Halts Recovery

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Profit taking interrupted the recovery jaunt of the stock market today although progress was exceptionally light and losses generally restricted to fractions.

The forward move met opposition at the start and, with the exception of scattered favorites which managed to cling to modest advances, minus signs predominated in the final hour.

The encouraging feature of the proceedings, from the standpoint of bullish contingents, was the evident reluctance of most shareholders to unload commitments. Transfers for the full session dwindled to around 250,000 shares notwithstanding several sizable blocks of low-priced issues.

The stimulating flow of war news seemed to have slackened as a trend motivator and accounts were trimmed here and there on the idea a moderate technical reaction might be in the offing in view of the almost steady two weeks' rally.

An assortment of new lows for the year was in evidence. Among these were General Steel Castings preferred, N. Y. Air Brake, Bath Iron Works, and Philco Corp. Goodrich preferred went into new high ground for the move.

In arrears the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, American Can, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, General Foods, Standard Oil (NJ) and Texas Corp.

Republic Steel skidded when directors declared a 25-cent dividend against 50 cents disbursed in April.

Resistance were American Telephone, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, Johns-Manville, Loew's, Standard Brands and Philip Morris. Twentieth Century-Fox came out in trades of 1,000 to 6,000 shares and was about unchanged.

Contesting the downward direction in the curb were Lake Shore, American Gas, Glen Alden Coal, Pantepec and Pennroad. Lacking rising power were American Cynamid, Phoenix Securities, Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bonds Lower

A majority of active issues dipped lower in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour declines of fractions generally and in some cases a point were well distributed over the corporate list against only scattered gainers, principally in the utility and rail sections.

Corporate loans holding slight gains most of the time included Western Union 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Bell Telephone 3¼s, Reading 4½s, Pennsylvania 4¼s and Illinois Central 4¾s. Laclede Gas 5½s of '53 and 5½s of '60 moved higher after announcement of the sale of its affiliate, Laclede Power, to the Union Electric Co. of Missouri.

Moving narrowly on both sides were Wabash 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Western Pacific first 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s and International Paper 5s.

Australia 4½s and 5s were among foreign dollar loans improving moderately.

Grain Futures Off Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—All grain futures with the exception of oats were sharply lower today.

Wheat at times lost a full cent, while corn was down ¾, rye 1½ and soybeans off 2½ cents. The bearish interpretation placed on the Government May 1 crop report and indications that the Senate farm bloc might recede from its announced stand against permitting the sale of Government-owned wheat for feed purposes at prices less than parity unsettled the market.

The downtrend failed to uncover any general liquidation and the retreat was orderly with occasional fractional rallies.

Stock Generally Easier in London

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Trading was restricted today and the stock market closed generally easier.

British funds were irregular Indian bonds were maintained and Argentine rail bonds were firm in the foreign list.

Industrails were steady and dealings quiet. Home rails were featureless, oil issues reactionary and kaffirs and diamond shares dull.

Small Business Bill Is Declared Unnecessary

WASHINGTON (AP) — A War Department spokesman told the House Banking Committee there was no apparent need for legislation of the nature of the Senate-approved small business bill.

Major George C. Smith, of the Army procurement office, said he could find nothing in the bill that would accomplish anything that "cannot be accomplished with existing machinery."

There are adequate channels for small business to get into war production if they possessed facilities and were qualified to execute contracts, Major Smith said. There has been no discrimination against them in the awarding of contracts, he added.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49½	37½	Abbott (1.80a)	1	38	38	38	M'y11
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	M'y11
7½	5½	Adams Exp .60g	2	6	6	6	+ ⅜
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y 5
11¾	10	Addressog (1½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 9
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	32¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	31½	Alleg pf xw	3	34½	34½	34½	M'y11
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y11
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	3	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y 9
22⅜	17½	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'y11
5½	3¾	Allen Indust (1)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 6
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	124½	124½	124½	+ ⅜
12½	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	3	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
6½	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
81	65½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	M'y 7
30½	22	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	6	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	3	15¾	15½	15½	M'y 6
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 5
18⅞	13⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y 9
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.30)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	M'y11
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	4	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
7¾	5¾	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y11
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	3	26	26	26	— ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	23	63⅝	62¼	63⅜	—1
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	M'y 5
33	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
73⅜	62	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	62½	62½	62½	M'y 7
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	4	17	17	17	
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	106½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	M'y 5
5⅜	4½	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y 8
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	M'y11
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ½e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y11
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y11
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	23	23	23	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 8
32	26	Am-Haw SS 3k	2	27¼	27	27¼	M'y11
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y 9
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y11
29¾	25	Am Ice pf	1	29	29	29	— ⅜
4	2¾	Am Investment	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y11
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	7	Am Locomotive	4	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	5	77¾	77	77¾	— ¼
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	M'y11
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	9	4¾	4¼	4¼	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	18	18	18	M'y11
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y11
26¼	15¼	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	5	16½	16½	16½	M'y11
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ½e	6	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y11
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	3	37⅜	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
147	133⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	134	133¾	133¾	— ⅛
34¼	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'y 9
20⅞	16½	Am St Fdrs (1e)	5	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 9
8¾	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	M'y11
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91	91	91	M'y11
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y11
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	17	111¼	110¼	111	+ ½
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1¾e)	6	38¼	38	38	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1¾e)	9	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	127	127	127	M'y11
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	2	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	M'y11
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
5⅝	3⅜	Am Woolen	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	61	61	61	
6⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41	41	41	M'y11
28⅝	23⅛	Anaconda (1½e)	14	24¼	24	24	
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y 5
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 6
35	27⅝	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	30	30	30	
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y 9
4⅛	2⅝	Armour Ill	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	55	55	55	M'y11
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr23
26¼	21	Armstrong C 1⅛e	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 8
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y11
6⅝	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	6	4⅝	4½	4½	M'y11
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf3¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
35	20	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y 6
39	27½	Atch T&SF (3e)	14	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
70	60⅛	Atch T&SF pf 5	3	66	65½	66	+ ⅛
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
34	30	Atl G&WI (3g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	M'y 8
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	3	34½	34½	34½	M'y 7
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin (.40e)	3	19¼	18	18	— ⅜
100¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (1½e)	9	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	44	44	44	M'y 8
9½	6¼	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 7
2¾	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 7
4¼	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	13	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
		B					
14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	2	3	3	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	— ⅜
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
18½	13¾	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	16⅞	16½	16½	M'y 9
24½	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y11
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr28
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
110⅜	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	67	67	67	M'y 5
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y11
16½	12¾	Bell Aire (2g)	2	13½	13	13	— ⅜
39⅛	31½	Bendix Av (2e)	4	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
14	9⅞	Benef Ind (.40e)	5	11¼	11	11	
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
66⅞	53½	Beth Steel (3e)	5	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
121	109⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	M'y11
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'y11
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	
7⅞	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21¾	14¼	Boeing Airplane	8	15	14½	14½	— ½
31¼	25	Bohn A & B (3)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y11
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.80)	2	14	13⅝	13⅝	M'y 8
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.80e)	9	19½	19	19	— ⅝
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	9	23⅜	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y11
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	4	8	8	8	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	7	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31½	31½	31½	M'y11
½	A	Bkly & Q Trans	1	A	A	A	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	12	1	1	1	M'y11
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	M'y 7
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (½e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6½	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7½	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	13	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
23	17¾	Bullard Co (2)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	22	22	22	+1⅜
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	3	17	17	17	M'y11
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	M'y11
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .80a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y11
20¾	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 7
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12½	10	Byron Jack (½e)	4	12⅜	12	12	— ½
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1⅓)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	8	6	6	6	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ½e	8	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9¼	Canada Dry (.60)	4	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	M'y 8
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	2½	2	2⅛	M'y 7
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y11
69	54½	Case (JI) (7g)	2	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	M'y11
42	30	Caterpil Tr (3)	3	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	3	7	7	7	M'y11
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1⅓	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y11
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 8
3⅝	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 8
18	14	Cent Violeta 1g	3	15	14⅝	15	M'y11
3½	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M'y 7
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
2½	1⅝	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 6
17	14½	ChampP&F(1½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y 9
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	29½	28½	28½	— ½
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	M'y 7
4	2½	Ches Corp	2	3	3⅛	3	M'y 1
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	M'y 9
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	M'y 7
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅝
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (1⅛g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 6
17⅛	12¼	Chi Pn Teol (1e)	6	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P T pr pf (2⅛)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 8
⅝	A	Chi Rock Is & P	1	A	A	A	M'y 6
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 7
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 6
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 5
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	M'y 7
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
56¾	43⅜	Chrysler Cp (2e)	26	57¼	56¼	56¾	— ⅝
10	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y11
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 9
34⅛	29⅛	Clark Equip (⅝e	4	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	+ ⅛
29	22	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	22	22	22	M'y11
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	2	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅜
38½	25⅜	Cluett Peab ⅝e	1	28	28	28	
79⅛	56½	Coca Cola (1⅝e)	3	66	66	66	— ¼
63½	55⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	M'y 7
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P (⅝)	8	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	10⅜	Collins & A (¾e)	4	11	11	11	— ¼
18⅛	13⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y11
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	4	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	38½	38½	38½	M'y11
6⅝	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	63½	63½	63½	M'y11
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	8	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
100	91⅛	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	M'y 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	8	24¼	24	24¼	
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
9⅝	7⅜	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	A	Com'th & South	51	A	A	A	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	29	28¾	29	— ⅛
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	14	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2	2	2	— ¼
16½	13½	Congoleum-N (1)	4	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	M'y 8
21½	15⅞	Consol Aire (1e)	7	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10½	10	10	
7⅜	4⅝	Cons Cop (.10e)	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.80)	35	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	85	85	85	M'y11
⅜	A	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 7
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 4
6½	4⅞	Consol Oil (⅛)	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y 9
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	M'y 7
96¼	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83	83	83	M'y 9
13⅝	12	Container (½e)	5	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
103½	75½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75½	75½	75½	M'y 8
27¼	21½	Cont Can (1½e)	7	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Cont Motors .10e	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24	17	Cont Oil Del 1¼e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
12½	8¾	Cop'weld $ (.80)	3	9¼	9	9	M'y 8
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(3½)	1	47	47	47	+2
58¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	44½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y11
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 4
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
41	32	Crown C pf (3¼)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	M'y 7
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (½e)	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	103.13	103.13	103.13
1 3¼s 56-46	109.22	109.22	109.22
7 2¾s 60-55	106.30	106.30	106.30
2 2½s 58-56	102.22	102.22	102.22
2 2½s 72-67	100.19	100.19	100.19

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s 44-42	100.8	100.8	100.8
6 3s 52-44	104.1	104.1	104.1

New York City Bond

22 3s 80	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81½	81½	81½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71	71	71
11 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45	45	45
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
31 Am&For P 5s 2030	65½	65¼	65¼
17 Am1GChems½s 49	102⅜	102	102⅜
5 Am Int 5½s 49	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Am W D & E 6s 75	91¼	91½	91⅜
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
16 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
11 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	81	81
26 A C Line 4½s 64	63¾	63	63
4 A C Line 5s 45	99½	99	99¼
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	99	99
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	104	104	104
58 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	61	60¾	60¾
28 B&O 95 st A	29¾	29	29
4 B&O 95 st C	34½	34¼	34½
1 B&O 2000 st D	29¾	29¾	29¾
14 B&O 96 st F	29⅛	29	29
80 B&O cv 60 st	23½	23	23
1 B&O 4s 48	59½	59½	59½
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51½	51⅜	51⅜
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	59½	59½	59½
8 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58½	58½	58½
2 Beech Creek 3½s 51	80½	80	80
3 Bell T Loan 2¾s 86	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
8 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	78¼	78¼	78¼
6 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100	100	100
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	89	88⅞	89
18 Buf R&P 57 st	38½	38	38
6 Bur C R&No 5s 34	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Bush Term 5s 55	62	62	62
3 Bush Term 4s 52	80	80	80
7 Bush T Bldg 3s 60	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Can Sou 5s 62	82	82	82
3 Can Nat 5s 69 J'ly	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106½	106½	106½
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	96½	96½	96½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	16¾	16½	16¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	73	73	73
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	56¾	56¾	56¾
31 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	78½	78	78
15 CRR & B of Ga 5s '42	93½	92	93½
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19	19	19
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 Reg	16½	16½	16½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 C & O 4½s '92	127	127	127
28 Chi & Alton 3s '49	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
5 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	77¾	77½	77½
2 C B & Q 4½s '77	70¾	70¾	70¾
10 C B & Q gen 4s '58	78⅝	78½	78½
1 C B & Q 5s '61	91	91	91
2 ChiGt W 1st 4½s 2038	38½	38½	38½
5 Chi Gt West 4s '88	68	67¾	67¾
66 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	15⅝	15½	15½
37 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
46 CMSP & SP 4½s '80 C	46	46	46
23 CM & SP gen 4s '89	47⅝	47¼	47¼
1 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	22	22	22
12 Chi & NW gm 3s '87	33¾	33½	33½
3 Chi & NW ev 4½s '49	2	2	2
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
19 Chi & NW 4s 87	32½	32	32
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 t	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
6 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32	32	32
15 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15	15	15
7 CRI & P ev 4½s 60	3¾	3¼	3¼
16 CRI & P 4s 88	25½	24¾	24¾
16 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	22	22	22
29 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
3 Ct Hte & SR rfg 5s 60	63½	63½	63½
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106½	106	106½
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108	107¾	108
23 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49½	49	49
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	49¾	49½	49½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 99	51	51	51
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Col P & I 5s 42	90½	90	90½
5 Col & So 4½s 80	21½	21½	21½
35 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87½	87	87
4 Coulmbia G 5s 1961	83½	83½	83½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	104½	104½	104½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 66	103¼	103	103¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¾	106¼	106¼
6 Con Oil cv 2½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Consol'n Coal 4½s 60	88	88	88
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
22 CubaNoRy½s42rct	23½	23	23
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 ct	33	33	33
27 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	35	34⅜	35
57 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57¾	56¾	57
80 D&RG 4s 36	18⅞	18½	18½
4 D&RG 4½s 55 Asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 D&RG West 5s 78	19	19	19
2 Det&Mack 1st 4s 95	35	35	35
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	103¾	103½	103¾
88 Erie 4½s 2015	49¼	49	49
2 Erie 4s 95	39	39	39
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107	107	107
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	96½	96½	96½
26 Fla E Cst 5s 74	104¾	104½	104½
2 Fla E Cst 5½s 74 ct	69	69	69
4 Gen Stl Cst 5½s 49	95¾	95⅝	95¾
18 Goodrich 4½s 56	102¾	102¼	102½
5 Gt Nor Ry 8½s 52	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 8s 73	94½	94½	94½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72	72	72
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53½	53¼	53¼
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Gulf St Utl 3½s 69	110	110	110
3 Housatonic 5s 37	86	86	86
16 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42¼	42	42
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¾	46½	46¾
20 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15¼	14½	14¾
1 Ill Cent 3½s 51	86	86	86
4 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	43¾	44
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	53	52¾	53
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	47½	47½	47½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
7 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52½	52½	52½
27 IC&CSU&NO 5s 63 A	51⅝	51½	51½
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47	46⅝	46½
8 Indillinois 4s 50	75	75	75
7 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2	2	2
40 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19¼	19¼	19¼
120 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27⅞	27½	27½
3 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104⅞	104⅞
3 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103⅜	103½
84 Int T&T 4½s 52	84¼	84	84¼
57 Int T&T 5s 55	85½	85¼	85¼
6 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	45¾	45¼	45¾
90 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85¼	84½	84½
38 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84	84¼	84¼
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	100½	100½	100½
1 Leh & N Emg 4s 65 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
10 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	81	80½	80½
16 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	44¾	44	44
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38¼	37⅞	38¼
35 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34¾	34¼	34½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 60	82¾	82¾	82¾
10 Loud&N 4½s 2003	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¾	84¼	84¼
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	85½	85¼	85¼
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105	105	105
16 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	8½	8½	8½
10 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 MSP&SSM 5½s 78	65¾	65¼	65¾
13 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13¾	13½	13¾
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¼	13¼	13¼
42 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¾	12½	12½
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38¾	38¼	38¼
27 M-K-Tex 4½s 5s 67	19¾	19	19
6 M-K T 4½s 78	34	33¾	33¾
25 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42¾	42½	42½
20 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31	30½	30½
8 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
81 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31	30⅝	30⅝
13 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31½	31	31
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31¾	31¼	31¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 1 81 80 ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
38 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
47 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	48	48	48
1 MonWPaPrd4½s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43	42½	42½
7 Mor & Essey 4½s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅝	38½	38⅝
6 Mount St'Ry'T 3½s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104¾	104¾	101¾
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	103	103	103
1 N Eng RR 6s 45	69½	69½	69½
3 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118½	118½	118½
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 N O Pub Srv 5s 58B	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	75¾	75¾	75¾
11 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	52¼	51⅝	51¾
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	49½	49½	49½
30 NO Tex&Mex 5s 58C	48	48	48
30 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	46¾	46¼	46¾
6 NY&Greenwd L5s46	79	78	79
1 NY &Q'ns E&P 3½s65	109¾	109¾	109¾
33 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53	53¾
74 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	48⅝	48⅝
6 NYC cn 4s 98	51½	51⅜	51½
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58¼	58	58
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	76¼	76½	76¼
1 NYC Ln Sh 3½s 98	56¾	56¾	56¾
4 NYChic&StL 5½s 74A	80½	80	80
23 NYChic&StL 4½s 78	66¼	66	66
5 NYChic&StL 3½s 47	99½	99⅜	99½
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63½	63½
2 NY Lack&W 4s 3 A	56½	56½	56½
2 NY Lack&W 4s 4 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 5 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 6 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 7 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 8 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 9 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 10 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
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1 NY Lack&W 4s 198 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 199 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 200 A	56¼	56¼	56¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
31 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56	55⅝	56
11 So Pac SPTor 4

New Tax Plan Would Cut Exemptions, Retain Surtax Levels

'Forced Loans' Un-American, Avers Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—The Federal proposal to compel the American people to buy war stamps and bonds was termed a "forced loan" and, as such, "arbitrary, anti-constitutional and un-American" by Frederic R. Coudert, distinguished international lawyer.

"Such 'forced loans' have had a bad name in history," Mr. Coudert said today. "In older days, arbitrary monarchs or despots forced certain of their subjects, actually or reputedly wealthy, to loan them money on their terms and conditions. This, of course, has been done by totalitarian governments under various pretexts, but has always constituted the same interference with personal liberty and the taking of the people's funds without any process of law.

"Taxation, of course, is one thing and may go to almost unlimited lengths under the construction placed upon the taxing power by the Government, but this proposition could hardly be stretched by any legitimate process of law or language to come within the domain of the taxing power."

Quoting the statement of Chief Justice John Marshall that "the power to tax is the power to destroy," Mr. Coudert held that even the taxing power had its limitations, whereas a forced loan was an entirely different matter.

"Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking of Marshall's oft-quoted saying regarding taxation, commented, 'The power to tax is not the power to destroy while this court sits.'" Mr. Coudert continued. "If the Government has the right to take from what may be left of income after taxation the remainder in the form of a loan, then Mr. Justice Holmes was wrong and the courts sit in vain.

"America's reservoir of good-will would be strongly diminished," Mr. Coudert added, "if it were admitted that the Government could, whenever it chose, replenish its exchequer by forcing its citizens to loan, on any terms that the Government named, their residual income left after heavy taxation—an income which might be barely sufficient to meet their daily needs.

"It seems to me that such 'payments under duress,' as the lawyers phrase it, would be wholly arbitrary, anti-constitutional and un-American," he declared.

Daily War Spending Rate Nearly Doubled Since War Outbreak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Daily war spending in April was almost double that of the month before Pearl Harbor, War Production Director Donald Nelson reported, and more than four times greater than the daily rate of spending of April last year.

Mr. Nelson said Americans could "draw much satisfaction" from the report because it meant a "mighty mobilization of materials, machines and man power is proceeding at a rapid pace." Mr. Nelson added that now we must strive to increase the daily rate of expenditure greatly.

The average spending rate in April was $131,600,000 daily, as compared with $114,900,000 in March, the production chief said.

Total expenditures for the month, including Treasury checks and payments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were $3,421,000,000, as compared with $2,987,000,000 in March.

The daily rate of outlay in November, the last month before the outbreak of war, was $67,000,000. Outlays for that month $1,541,000,000.

Prudential Buys More U. S. Bonds

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Prudential Insurance Company of America has announced the purchase of an additional $50,000,000 in Government bonds, bringing its Government bond holdings to a total of $1,339,067,000. Company officials said the amount was greater than the entire national debt of January 1, 1917, which was placed at $1,226,954,315.

The latest purchase includes bonds of the 1967 series at 2½ per cent.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10

Farm Bloc Relaxes Opposition To Sale of Federal Surpluses

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Senate farm bloc members offered today to relax in part their opposition to sale of Government-held farm surpluses below parity prices in order to release some excess wheat supplies for feeding livestock and poultry.

Chairman Russell (D) of Georgia of a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee considering the annual Agriculture Department supply bill, told reporters he was "very hopeful" that an amendment could be worked out which would allow such sales of wheat under certain conditions.

The amendment, he said, would be offered as a substitute for a House-approved provision which was designed to prevent the sale of any Government-held commodities at prices below parity—a level designed to give farm products a value comparable to that of the years immediately preceding the World War.

Senator Russell said that while he did not expect the substitute to meet entirely Administration objections to the House provision, he believed the Administration would accept it.

"It seems to me to be a pretty fair compromise to everybody concerned," he declared.

The amendment would be so drafted, he said, as to prevent wheat sales at a level which would depress present corn prices, approximating 85 per cent of parity. The proposal would permit below-parity sales of wheat only for feed, except that deteriorated grain might be sold more cheaply for manufacture of alcohol and similar uses.

Senator Russell said that there would be an estimated 750,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels of wheat above normal demand available this year, part of which could be used to provide additional livestock feed, thereby encouraging production of pork, dairy products and poultry. Officials estimated, he said, that about 150,000,000 bushels could be disposed of in this way.

The proposal was described as "the equivalent of a two-price system."

Regional WPA's Created

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Administrative decentralization of the war effort was given a boost last night with issuance of orders and regulations officially creating 13 regional offices of the War Production Board and placing broad authority in the regional directors.

In effect, the action by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson will set up "13 little WPB's," officials said, and each director will be Mr. Nelson's representative in this area. The intention is to keep policy and planning work in the capital, it was announced, but to place operations out in the field where the production lines are actually turning out guns, planes and munitions.

The policy of decentralization will be further developed, the regulations stated, to the end that "so far as practicable, the work of the War Production Board in Washington shall center in policy determination, program planning, the institution of major procedures and general co-ordination, while the day-to-day operation shall be conducted through the regional offices."

It is intended that businessmen and industrialists may deal as much as possible henceforth with the field offices instead of traveling or writing to Washington.

At the head of the regional offices will be L. Edward Scriven, of Evanston, Illinois, with the rank of deputy chief of WPB's division of industry operations. Mr. Scriven has been head of the bureau of field operations, which is disbanded in the new setup.

The regional offices, locations of which were announced previously, are at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Denver, San Francisco, Detroit, Minneapolis and Seattle. Six of the directors have been appointed. They are Orville H. Bullitt, in Philadelphia, Ernest Kanzler in Detroit, Frank H. Neely in Atlanta, John C. Virden in Cleveland, Joseph L. Overlock in Chicago, and Walter H. Wheeler in Boston.

New Navy Finance Section to Assist Banks on War Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Establishment of a finance section to work with banks in financing war production was announced by the Navy.

The section is to be headed by Sidney A. Mitchell, formerly of Bonbright & Co., New York.

"When a contractor or sub-contractor is in need of financing to carry out his contract," the Navy explained, "the matter will, in regular course, come to the attention of the finance section through the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which the contractor is located.

"The finance section will then discuss the business of the contractor with the appropriate purchasing bureau, which will determine whether the business meets the requirements laid down in the executive order (an order authorizing such finance transactions). If this is the case, the finance section will, . . . discuss the means of financing with the contractor's local banks and the Federal Reserve bank in his district, and to the extent necessary will participate in or guarantee loans made by the bank."

Principal requirement specified in the executive order is that the business of the contractor should be deemed "necessary," appropriate or convenient for the prosecution of the war."

Utility to Acquire Laclede Properties

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Officials of the Union Electric Company of Missouri and the Laclede Power & Light Company announced Union Electric had agreed to purchase the physical properties of Laclede for $8,600,000, subject to the approval of the Missouri Public Service Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The announcement said the move was made "for the purpose of integrating the electric facilities in the St. Louis Area." Negotiations have extended over more than a year.

Union Electric, the $250,000,000 subsidiary of North American Company, serves homes and factories in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa.

Southern Utilities Plan Exchange of Properties

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Company, a subsidiary of Associated Electric Company, and the Kentucky Utilities Company proposed to the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan for exchange of properties in 11 Kentucky counties.

Kentucky-Tennessee will transfer to Kentucky Utilities electric transmission and distribution systems located in Lee, Estill, Shelby, Spencer, Nelson, Larue, Bullitt and Lincoln counties.

In return, Kentucky Utilities will convey to Kentucky-Tennessee similar property in Warren, Simpson and Logan counties, and pay the sum of $175,870.02 in cash.

The commission set May 21 for a hearing.

Coca Cola Is Denied Rehearing in Nehi Suit

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Coca Cola Company has been denied rehearing in a suit to restrain the Nehi Corporation from the use of the word "cola."

Chancellor W. W. Harrington dismissed the plea for injunction April 1.

Rehearing was asked on a claim that the chancellor had "overlooked inadvertently" certain provisions of a 1923 contract between Coca-Cola and the Chero-Cola Company, named as predecessor of the Nehi Corporation.

More Drastic Tax Exemption Cuts Proposed

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—A new individual income tax program, based on drastically reduced personnel exemption for normal tax purposes but retention of the present levels in computing surtaxes, was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee today by its technical experts.

Colin F. Stam, head of the joint committee on internal revenue taxation, was reported to have suggested that exemptions for single persons be dropped from $750 to $500 and for married couples from $1,500 to $1,000, with the present $400 dependent exemption retained.

Then a normal tax of 6 per cent—it is now 4 per cent—would be applied. Surtax rates—probably slightly higher than the present ones—would apply on a base computed with present individual exemptions.

Would Raise $1,547,000,000

Members said such a scheme would raise $1,547,000,000 in new individual income taxes, compared with the Treasury Department's revised program of $4,300,000,000.

Mr. Stam last week brought forward a plan of retaining present exemptions, raising the normal tax to 6 per cent and starting surtax rates at 11 per cent on the first $2,000 of net income.

Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the committee told newspapermen that Mr. Stam probably would complete discussion of the individual income tax question during the afternoon and added, "We hope to get down to votes on rates and exemptions tomorrow."

Mr. Doughton's announcement that the committee was approaching a vote came after Price Administrator Leon Henderson yesterday endorsed Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau's proposal that exemptions for single persons be cut from $750 to $600, those fo married couples from $1,500 to $1,200, and for dependents from $400 to $300.

Opposes Sales Tax

Despite considerable support in the committee for a sales tax, Mr. Henderson told the members in executive session that he was vigorously opposed to that form of levy on the ground that it would "add to our difficulties in doing a rationing job in the lower income groups."

Mr. Morgenthau, in urging the lowered exemptions, maintained that they would add $1,100,000,000 to the $3,200,000,000 which he has estimated would be produced through his original program of individual taxes. That program called for retention of the present 4 per cent normal tax, with a surtax starting at 12 per cent on the first $500.

Thurman Arnold Sees Development Of Light Metals and Plastics Age

CLEVELAND (AP) — Thurman Arnold predicted that from this war would come "a new industrial age—the light metals and plastics age."

"For these new light metals we already are using new techniques," the Assistant Attorney General told the City Club. "By applying welding to the Ford bomber they have already eliminated the expense of using 375,000 rivets. Before long we will be turning out a fuel 50 per cent more efficient than you have ever known."

Mr. Arnold also referred to possibility of airplanes manufactured from light steel, of automobiles with plastic bodies, and attacked what he termed theories widely held in both left and right wing thought that there must be a post-war depression.

"The war is going to create an enormous shortage among consumers," he asserted. "If it lasts three years there will be 15,000,000 automobiles to make, banked savings to buy them with, and new metals and plastics to make them with."

Declaring aluminum and magnesium are far more plentiful than iron or steel, the Assistant Attorney General cautioned "we must not again permit" monopolies and cartels to control prices of these "abundant materials" which promise the "greatest prosperity we have ever known."

Cut in Canadian Wheat Acreage Seen

OTTAWA (CP)—Reduction of 3 per cent or 554,600 acres in Canadian land sown to wheat is indicated for 1942, on the basis of farmers' intentions to plant, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

The total wheat area is indicated at 21,312,000 acres for this year, on the basis of farmers' intentions at April 30.

The area to be summer fallowed on the prairies will be 12 per cent lower than in 1941, being estimated at 17,349,000 acres.

The barley area is expected to be 7,209,000 acres, the largest area ever sown to this crop in Canada.

The flaxseed area is indicated at 1,531,600 acres or 54 per cent above the 1941 level.

Oats area is expected to be expanded by 10 per cent to 13,501,000 acres. Mixed grains and fall rye will be somewhat above last year's totals.

Free Bond Given to Each Employee Who Buys One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Under a newly instigated plan a Jacksonville firm, The Professional Insurance Corp. gives a free bond to each employee that buys one.

Ted O. Baley, vice-president of the corporation has started the new slogan "Buy a Bond and Get One Free." The insurance company literally matches dollar for dollar on all purchases of bonds and stamps of their workers up to 5 per cent of their income.

As each employee saves $10, the corporation matches this amount so that the employee can purchase a bond for $18.75 and have a credit of $1.25 toward the purchase of another bond.

"We, of the Professional Insurance Corp. are not content to let our neighbors finance this war," Mr. Baley said. "Instead we certainly are making an all-out effort on a 100 per cent basis to do our share."

Chicago Road Elects Five New Board Members

CHICAGO (AP)—Five new members were elected to the board of directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad at the annual stockholders meeting.

The new directors are:

Victor V. Boatner, Washington, D. C.; Robert F. Carr, Chicago; J. Travis Fleishel, St. Louis; Henry E. Perry, New York, and Bryan S. Reid, Chicago.

The new directors were backed by a group of stockholders represented by New York interests. Mr. Boatner explained after the meeting that the group, consisting of Hallgarten & Co., himself and Cornelius Hearn, Jr., and their associates, was entering the management in an effort to improve its earnings. He said he intended to resign soon as director of the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio.

The new directors replace John W. Barriger III, Joseph B. Graham, Robert C. Graham, Carrol M. Shanks and Wendell Barrett. Directors re-elected included Will H. Hays, Roger C. Hyatt and Frank O. Watts.

Business Failures Below '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended May 7 totaled 216, up 9 per cent from the previous week, most of the increase occurring in the retail trade division, Dun and Bradstreet reported. The week's aggregate compared with 248 in the corresponding week of 1941 and brought the 1942 total to date to 4,135 against 4,938 in the like period of last year.

Research Official

John L. Bogert

Elected Vice-President in charge of research and development of Standard Brands, Inc. Mr. Bogert was formerly Vice-President and a director of Benton & Bowles. Previously he had served as research director with Lambert Company and Lever Brothers Company.

Stott Re-elected Board Chairman Of N. Y. Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Robert L. Stott, of Wagner, Stott & Co., has been re-elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange for a one-year term. Mr. Stott, who served as chairman last year, was unopposed for the office.

Nine members of the board of governors, proposed by the nominating committee, were also elected at the annual meeting of Stock Exchange members. Robert J. Hamershlag, of Hamershlag, Borg & Co., George R. Kantzler, of E. F. Hutton & Co., and Raymond Sprague, of Raymond Sprague & Co. were elected for three-year terms to the three posts on the board that must be filled by members residing and having their principal places of business in the metropolitan area.

John C. Maxwell, of Tucker, Anthony & Co., and Radcliffe Swinnerton, of R. Swinnerton & Co., were elected for one-year terms, on the board as allied members or non-members residing and having their principal places of business in the metropolitan area.

For the places on the board of governors filled by members or allied members or non-members residing and having their principal places of business outside of the metropolitan area, Percy W. Brown, of Hornblower & Weeks, of Cleveland; William W. Cabell, of Branch, Cabell & Co., of Richmond, and James J. Minot, of Jackson & Curtis, of Boston, were elected for three-year terms.

John Rutherfurd, at Reynolds, Fish & Co., and John K. Starkweather, of Starkweather & Co., were elected members of the gratuity fund for three-year terms.

For the nominating committee, Robert W. Keelips, of Ware & Keelips; Coleman B. McGovern, of Gude, Winmill & Co.; Charles A. Sulzbacher, of L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Charles S. Garland, of Alex. Brown & Sons, of Baltimore, and Hanald H. Macdonald, of Dominick & Dominick, were elected for one-year terms.

Crude Oil Output Higher for Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 219,660 barrels to 3,565,495 for the week ended May 9, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas, with an additional day of production during the week, increased its flow 179,350 to 1,075,850, with East Texas up 79,500 to 225,900. California was up 38,000 to 659,750; Eastern fields, 6,750 to 124,050; Illinois, 20,485 to 315,470, and Michigan, 900 to 64,100.

Kansas declined 12,350 to 242,950; Oklahoma, 5,700 to 398,950; Louisiana, 3,275 to 311,065, and the Rocky Mountain States, 460 to 122,080.

S. C. Peach Growers Plan Co-operative Cannery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—After several attempts to obtain government assistance for the construction of a cannery to take care of the huge surplus that inevitably accumulates from South Carolina's extensive annual peach crop, with failure resulting each time, it has finally been announced that a cannery will be built on the co-operative plan by the peach growers themselves to cost approximately $65,000 and to be located in the center of the great peach belt, which is in the Northern section of Spartanburg county.

Contract for the erection of the plant has been awarded to Fiske-Carter Construction Company, according to announcement, and it is expected to be completed and equipped within six weeks in time for the peach harvest, beginning June 1, if priorities can be arranged.

The seasonal capacity of the cannery will be 200,000 cases. Ben. M. Grambling, father of the peach orchard business in Piedmont, S. C., and owner of the largest orchards in the State, is chairman of the growers' co-operative which will operate the plant.

Winter Wheat Crop Yield At 10-Year Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The highest yield per acre and the least abandonment of winter wheat in the last 10 years are indicated by May 1 conditions, the Agriculture Department reported in estimating the crop would be 646,875,000 bushels.

The per acre yield was estimated at 17.8 bushels, compared with 17 bushels last year and an average of 14.4 bushels in the 1930-39 period.

The low abandonment, expected to be 6.3 per cent, was attributed to the continuously favorable moisture supply in most of the winter wheat States throughout the spring.

Smaller Area Sown

The area sown to winter wheat—38,747,000 acres—was the smallest, except for one year, since 1914, the Department said. Its estimate of production compared with an April 1 estimate of 624,983,000 bushels, a crop of 671,293,000 bushels in 1941, and an average of 569,417,000 bushels in 1930-39.

Prospective production, it was explained, allowed for wheat harvested from volunteer acreage, expected to be large this year in Kansas and parts of adjoining States.

Crop prospects in general were characterized as above average except in a few States. During April, crop growth in a large eastern and southeastern area was retarded by unseasonably dry weather, while frequent rains with local floods and storms delayed farming operations over an area stretching more than 1,000 miles from central North Dakota to central Texas and covering the former "dust bowl."

Moisture Conditions Good

Moisture conditions in the great plains, where adequate reserves were most needed as protection against summer drought, appear to be better than they have been at this season in a dozen years, the Department reported.

"Eastern moisture shortages," the report said, "are locally serious and disturbing, particularly where moisture for germination is lacking and where the growth of grass in pastures and meadows has been checked, but the season is early and major crops with the possible exception of hay are not threatened."

Rye production this year is indicated as 53,279,000 bushels, compared with 45,191,000 bushels produced last year, and 38,472,000 bushels, the 10-year average. The area sown to rye last fall for all purposes totaled 6,289,000 acres, compared with 6,182,000 acres the previous fall, and 6,163,000 acres, the 10-year average.

United Gas Corp. Established Sales Record During 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased demands of industrial, government and municipal customers enabled United Gas Corp. and subsidiaries to establish a sales record in 1941 of 279,352,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

This compared with sales of 248,517,000,000 cubic feet in 1940, the corporation's annual report said. United Gas serves the Gulf south area.

The sales rise was not alone attributable to service of industries engaged in war production, the report said, "but also by increased consumption of gas by electric generating stations serving such industries and by attendant activity in other industries."

Balance carried to consolidated earned surplus was $6,449,118 in 1941 compared with $5,519,599 in 1940. Dividend arrearages on $7 preferred stock were reduced from $22.70 5-6 a share on Dec. 31, 1940 to $20.70 5-6 a share on Dec. 31, 1941 by payment of $9 in dividends on that class of stock during the year.

Said Joe H. Gill, president: "The number one task of our country—its industries and its citizens—is to win the war. The directions of the activities in which this system is engaged may be summed up in these simple words: 'Winning the war comes first.'"

Hoarding of U. S. Currency In Cuba Seen Increasing

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Believed to represent hoarding by foreigners and refugees, United States currency to the amount of $1,010,000 was shipped to Cuba in April, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed today. The bills shipped were in $50 denominations or larger.

The currency flow to Cuba has long attracted attention in banking circles, although the April volume showed a marked contraction. More than $6,170,000 in currency was sent to the island in March.

Since Jan. 1 shipments of U. S. currency to Cuba totaled $19,082,000. The Reserve Bank also reported that some banks in Florida had made unreported shipments to Cuba.

Rationing of Pork in U. S. Under Consideration

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—Rationing of pork in the United States is under consideration by federal authorities, F. E. Mollin of Denver, Secretary of the National Livestock Association, told the Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

He did not mention beef rationing but remarked the "demand of allied countries for our meat is increasing instead of decreasing. It's anybody's guess what the future will bring."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

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STAMFORD, CONN.—Completely furnished, modern conveniences, beautiful surroundings, ideal for commuting; 8 rooms, 2 baths, finished attic; $450 season, June 15 to Sept. 6; 4 rooms, 2 baths, $200. DAYCROFT.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Cool, comfortable double rooms; suitable for business people. COM. 4639. Miss Parks.

BOSTON, 925 Beacon St.—Singles and doubles for couples or men; light, airy rooms; twin beds; homey atmosphere. COM. 8087.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 E. 18th St.—Beautiful room; private home; reasonable. (Kingshighway Station, Brighton Line). ES. 5-0833.

N. Y. C., 454 Riverside Drive (12-A)—Small, sunny room-bath; student or business person; cultured surroundings; reasonable. UN. 4-4870.

N. Y. C., 323 Central Park West (93rd St.) (Apt. 4S)—Desirable, light, homelike; near church. Phone ACademy 2-7764.

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Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Newark, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Newark. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box C-13, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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CAPABLE young woman (white, American) desires position with adults as general maid; exchange references. Write Box W-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

COMPANION, homemaker, efficient, wants opportunity for creating harmonious, constructive, helpful living as in her own home; used to meeting people; good, economical manager; drives; free to go anywhere; middle-aged; references exchanged. Write Box X-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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European

Local Classified

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'Put Trust in God,' Malta Governor Says

Continued from Page 1

of more and more persons in Malta being rendered homeless?" I asked the general.

"By a system of shelters built in the rock as fast as the limited available labor can be spared from important work that has to be done in connection with the defenses," was his reply.

Sir William emphasized that the Maltese owe a great deal to special characteristics of the rock of which Malta is formed. This rock is covered with soil to an average depth of only two feet or so and is hard enough to stand up to the heavy hammering it has received and soft enough to be worked more or less easily. Air-raid shelters on which work began before General Dobbie assumed office are believed by him to have reduced casualties to one hundredth part of what they would have been if these facilities had not been available.

Raiding aircraft get a very warm reception from the island's fighter planes and antiaircraft artillery. In April, for example, the average bag was seven planes a day, plus another 60 or 70 described as "probables"—meaning very probable indeed. The assessors of these successes have the reputation of being decidedly conservative and the Germans often have acknowledged greater losses than the defenders have claimed.

The Malta garrison consists of units from Great Britain and units of native Maltese. General Dobbie said he always has made a point of denominating them collectively as British, since the Maltese are proud of forming part of the British Empire. There also is the Maltese equivalent of a home guard, but it is not in uniform.

General Dobbie says it has been an enormous satisfaction to the Maltese that their services to the Empire should have been recognized by a bestowal upon the island itself of the George Cross, highest British award for civilian bravery. The question they are asking now is whether it is in order for them to put the initials of honor—GC—after the word Malta when writing their address.

The original plan for the island's defense depended upon protection from the Great French airdrome at Bizerta. But when France caved in, the British resolved to try to hold at all costs this island of the utmost strategic importance that is now the best-defended center in the British Empire. Malta's 17 miles by 9 comprise an area of 100 square miles all told. It is a zone dreaded by Axis pilots who, however, have left heavy marks on every town there. The effort has cost the Axis dearly. On the other hand, standing up to it has cost the Maltese dearly. Their collective attitude was summed up appreciatively by General Dobbie in recalling a remark made to him by one hotel keeper who had just had his premises blown to pieces—"I've lost everything. But it doesn't matter so long as we win."

Army-Navy 9,000,000 Set as New Goal for U. S.

Continued from Page 1

clared that an 8,000,000-man Army and a 1,000,000-man Navy is contemplated.

It is confirmatory that General Hershey for the first time used similar figures when, in an address in Detroit last night, he urged industry to "begin now" to replace with older men and women the "priceless youth" needed for combat service.

General Hershey should know what the needs and the plans are, and he said:

"If we are to have an army of 6,000,000 or 8,000,000, plus man power for the Navy, and if we have to allow 25 to 35 per cent of rejections for physical reasons, industry had better start thinking and planning and training those who will replace these priceless young men."

More Jobs Than Men

General Hershey stated that soon there will be "more jobs to do than there will be men, women and children to do them," and he declared that vigorous efforts must be made immediately to avert a critical labor shortage in the fall.

Mr. Vinson's latest estimate for the Army is more than double the 3,600,000 men the War Department has set as its goal by the end of 1942, and one-third higher than the largest figure yet to be mentioned publicly by any Department official.

America's growing accumulation of power in the Pacific is again illustrated in the latest communiqués from both Washington and Australia. The sinking of three more Japanese vessels—a destroyer and two cargo ships—by American submarines and the bombing of two more Japanese transports and a large enemy tanker are welcome evidences that the United Nations are pressing the advantage which accrued to them in the successful encounter of the Coral Sea. This toll is additional to all which have been announced prior to today.

Diplomatic Strength

And military power is also strengthening the diplomatic hand. It appears that Gaston Henry-Haye, Vichy Ambassador to the United States, went to the State Department yesterday bearing M. Laval's blustering demands that America make no word whatsoever with Martinique without his prior approval—and the talkative diplomat went away empty-handed and tight-lipped.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, rejected all efforts of the Laval-Hitler government to intervene in the negotiations by which the United States is seeking to establish a wartime protectorate over the French possessions in the Caribbean.

As far as the United States is concerned M. Laval doesn't exist and M. Henry-Haye was coolly informed that Washington no longer recognizes Vichy's authority over the Antilles and will continue to deal directly with the local French representatives.

The Vichy Ambassador later had nothing to say to correspondents with whom he is usually most voluble. He said he didn't wish to upset relations.

Early Accord Seen

The present outlook is that despite M. Laval's talk that he will outlaw any arrangement which is made with Martinique, negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and early agreement is anticipated.

Incidentally, coming right in the wake of Anglo-American appeals in behalf of the strongest possible resistance to Nazi occupying forces in Europe, Occupied France is continuing to oblige very nicely. Yesterday France's biggest pro-German radio station went down before the well-calculated action of anti-Nazi Frenchmen and today six Paris hotels and restaurants, requisitioned by the Germans, were reported by the censored press as being bombed, with large areas of the downtown business districts and the eastern railroad station affected.

This doesn't help M. Laval but the French people evidently feel it is better not to help Hitler.

Tahiti Denies Axis Radio Propaganda

By Ray P. Davis
Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti, May 12—Active steps are being taken in Tahiti to combat an Axis "propaganda offensive" against the Society Islands, the scattered group of coral atols astride vital Allied supply lines from the United States to Australia.

Gov. George Orselli, head of Free France's island empire in the South Seas, recently directed a sharp repuke to the "Franco-Japanese Radio" at Saigon, Indo-China, which has been hurling Nazi invectives and propaganda nightly in the direction of Tahiti for several months. His words were given wide circulation throughout the Society Islands.

"Chagrined minds, defeatists, propagandists sold to the enemy, are repeating that Tahiti is experiencing an economic crisis, that certain essential products are lacking," Governor Orselli said. "There is no crisis in Tahiti. Essential products are not lacking. One must say it loudly and be proud of it!"

Never So Rich Before

"Never has Tahiti been so rich, never has so much money come in here," Governor Orselli added.

He quoted statistics to show that Tahiti and the Society Islands received three times as much money last year as in 1940. Many essential food products such as flour, canned meat, rice, sugar, canned milk, and butter were received in greater degree, he said.

Figures quoted on the importation and consumption of food items were taken as a direct rebuttal to the Saigon radio, which has been asserting that Tahiti is slowly starving for lack of essential foods and that it should follow Indo-China into the "greater prosperity sphere."

"Think of France," said Governor Orselli, "of Europe, of Japan, of Indo-China, and compare them with your abundance. And if some defeatists put before you their sad plight, pray them to read the statistics of the Tahiti customs."

The Governor cited figures showing that canned meat, one of Tahiti's great deficiencies, according to the Saigon radio, was imported to the tune of 478 tons in 1941, as against 167 tons in 1940. Rice, another item often mentioned in the nightly Axis propaganda program, was imported to the amount of 1,559 tons last year, as against 1,373 tons in 1940. Most of Tahiti's rice formerly came from Burma.

"Of course," the Governor said, "we are receiving less of certain luxury products, but these are economies which permit an abundance of essential foods and the constitution of reserves for the future.

Distribution Not Equal

"Tahiti is rich, but this wealth is not equally distributed, and that is the problem for all time. Certain ones have too much while others don't have enough; but our care will be that those who don't have enough may have more, that a greater justice reigns, and in this task we will all help."

The Saigon radio broadcasts Japanese and Nazi propaganda in three languages—English, French and Tahitian. These are the three principal tongues current in Polynesia.

At one time recently the local "rumor market" became so active as a result of the broadcasts from Saigon, that a number of radios were seized. Several sets and a few other appurtances belonging to Americans were confiscated, because they had not paid the proper taxes, it was said. However, these have been returned. Radio sets belonging to Vichyites are still being held.

U. S. Smashes Bottleneck In Machine Tool Trade

Continued from Page 1

tial to the manufacture of small and large bore cannon for both the Army and Navy.

I believe it is correct to say that, so far as it is possible for an industry which must still depend upon the great skill of its workers and which is seldom called upon to produce large quantities of any one type of machine tool, these two companies are on a mass production basis.

What this really means is that their increase in production over even a year ago is so large as to entitle them to the credit which Americans usually associate with quantity output.

As just about every American knows by now, most war production figures are taboo for the duration. They might not make pleasant reading in Berlin and Tokyo, but they would make very interesting reading for a number of extremely wily individuals. Nevertheless, the Government has decided that in most cases, figures on increases in production are all right and that they will impress the enemy but not enlighten him.

And these figures are startling when applied to the machine tool industry as a whole. In 1939, for example, this industry turned out $250,000,000 worth of goods. The coming of war boosted this to $450,000,000 in 1940 and $760,000,000 in 1941. During the current year production is expected to double, reaching the sidereal figure of $1,500,000,000. Take the industry's word for it, $1,500,000,000 worth of machine tools can supply a great many war plants.

A very large slice of this production is being backed by the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company. Although they have done it, company executives frankly admit that they never had the slightest idea that, in the three years, they would be able to expand production seven or eight times. This feat is particularly remarkable when it is recalled that the 10 years preceding 1939 were years of depression when there was little business expansion and consequently little demand for machine tools.

The company, as did other machine tools firms, began its greatest expansion upon the soggy ground of 10 years of partial stagnation. Nobody is going to be able to tell me that Americans have lost part of their ingenuity and drive.

How was the expansion effected? Here's what Frederick V. Geier, President of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, has to say about it. He attributes it to the company's skilled worker training program, begun in 1937; the high priority rating given by the Government, the midnight oil burned in a successful search for new and quicker ways of doing complicated processes and to the high morale of the workers which keeps them at their benches and tools from 55 to 60 hours each week.

On the other hand, the industry has faced problems. Mr. Geier revealed that an aluminum stortage would force his company to curtail its use drastically this year, despite great necessity for it. A similar shortage has arisen in nickel-steel and in chrome.

Among the accomplishments and activities of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company which are already known are the tooling of the Garand rifle plants and the huge Chrysler tank arsenal and the shipment of machine tools to Allied nations.

The equally valuable contributions of the R. K. Leblond Machine Tool Company are restricted to certain highly important pieces of machine tooling. Before the war Leblond produced the machines for manufacturing all the turning equipment of automobiles such as axles and gears. It even produced the crank-case manufacturing equipment for the German volkswagen, or people's auto, planned by the Nazis for sale at extremely low prices.

With the war, however, Leblond was again called on to do the job upon which it had founded and maintained its reputation as America's pre-eminent builder of armament production machinery. Given the great majority of all such contracts, it today has a staggering backlog of orders which has forced it into a large expansion program. One of the largest of its new plants, also in the Cincinnati area, is now coming into production and will be turning out a very substantial number of machines next month.

One of the most interesting features of machine tool production is that fact that company's responsibility does not stop with the shipment of the product, instead, a specially trained worker is sent along with every piece of machinery, where needed, to train the workers who will handle it at its destination. That's war-winning co-operation.

Regent of Iceland Gets Second Term

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 12 (AP)—Parliament has re-elected Sveinn Bjoernsson to head the Icelandic Government until June, 1943, it was announced today.

A former Minister to Denmark, Mr. Bjoernsson was chosen Regent last May as a sequel to cancellation of the Iceland-Denmark treaty of unity under the Danish Crown.

[Denmark is occupied by German troops. Iceland is occupied by United States and British forces.]

Big Halibut Haul Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A fleet of 250 trim, staunch little fishing craft will soon be breasting the long green swell off British Columbia's west coast in the annual quest for halibut. A harvest worth close to $3,000,000 is expected this season.

British Columbia's quota will be about 100 vessels, the others being from Puget Sound, Washington, but most of the fishing will be in waters off the Canadian coast.

The vessels will sail in groups from Vancouver, Seattle, and Prince Rupert and time their return to port so that their arrival will not suddenly glut the markets. The catch is regulated by an international commission appointed a decade ago by Canadian and United States authorities when the valuable halibut fisheries of the west coast seemed to be threatened with exhaustion as a result of excessive fishing.

Conservation work done by the commission with the fullest co-operation of the fishermen, especially in relation to the breeding grounds of the fish, has removed the danger of depletion and the catches have gradually increased from year to year.

Last year, each vessel was restricted to an individual quota of 2,800 pounds of fish per man. Each trip must take 10 days and each vessel must lay in port 15 days between the first two trips of the season and 10 days between each trip thereafter. If a boat fails t catch its quota, some of the layover days are deducted.

Proceeds of each catch are divided. One fifth automatically goes to the owner of the boat, usually a 60-foot craft powered with diesel engines. Then expenses are deducted. The balance is divided among skipper and crew.

Although withdrawal of Japanese fishermen has caused some far-reaching adjustments in the salmon industry, Japanese played a negligible part in the halibut fisheries, their participation being confined to a few small craft operating out of Prince Rupert.

Pétain and Laval Confer

Continued from Page 1

Marshal Pétain's return was as mysterious as ever about the reason.

There was a possibility that the return and the series of talks involved Martinique and France's West Indian possessions, since the United States last week end requested guarantees from the local government of Martinique that that island and other French possessions in the area would not be used by the Axis or in any other way become a menace to the United States.

The Vichy News Agency reported meanwhile that terrorists attempted to wreck a train somewhere in the Occupied Zone, but failed when a French youth spotted damaged rails and flagged down the train.

The Agency said that as a result the German Field Commandant lifted various reprisal measures which had been in force because of previous terrorism and announced that he was considering the youth's request that one of his relatives in a war prison camp be released.

The big Paris radio station Radio-Paris remained silent for the third successive day. The reason was undisclosed, but a technical breakdown was known to have affected some apparatus.

Sabotage of the radio tower previously has been reported.

[In London a Reuters dispatch datelined from the French frontier said Reichmarshal Göring had met M. Laval at Moulins, according to diplomatic circles.

Other unconfirmed London reports asserted that General Göring, who was visiting in Paris, was the bearer of far-reaching German demands with the threat that Italy would be given Tunisia and Corsica if Vichy did not yield.]

The German Radio said that the Martinique question was in the foreground of French discussions and that S. Pinckney Tuck, U. S. chargé d'Affaires, conferred with M. Laval today.

It said well-informed quarters reported that Vichy would not consent to disarmament of French warships at Martinique or to handing over an oil fleet stationed in the French West Indies.

The German Radio added that since the French-American negotiations were expected to end Wednesday, "extreme political importance is therefore attached to the French Council of Ministers' meeting Wednesday, as it will no doubt solemnly announce the French attitude in the Antilles question."

Another German report said that several thousand persons paraded in Marseille Monday night in protest against the British attack in Madagascar, and that 15,000 participated in a similar demonstration in Nice.

Inspection Tour

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Representative Harry R. Sheppard (D) of California, Chairman of the Naval Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, announced today the subcommittee would leave Friday to inspect naval installations and production in the West and South, particularly to determine speed of production.

The Committee, which will travel by train, will make its first stop at the Reno, Nev., Naval Training Station, and then inspect the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot in Nevada. From there the Committee will go to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Calif., to inspect naval installations.

When it concludes its West Coast work it will go to Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas.; New Orleans, La.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Wilmington, N. C. Mr. Sheppard said he hoped the Committee would be able to return to Washington about June 8.

McNutt Urges Care Of Dependents Of Men in the Service

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, declared today the adequate financial care of dependents of men in the armed services was "a Federal responsibility" as the House devoted undivided attention to the financial plight of the nation's fighting men.

Mr. McNutt told the House Military Committee the care of dependents of soldiers and Navy men was "a vital factor" for maintaining the morale in both the armed services and the civilian population." The Administrator emphasized that financial assistance for the dependents should not be considered as direct relief.

He said that up to January 31, 1942, more than 10,000,000 men had received deferred status in the draft because of dependents and added that such liberal classification is "unthinkable" in an all-out global war effort.

The administrator said 15 countries in all have made provision for caring for the dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines.

The House itself was set to debate for two hours and then vote o na Senate-approved measure raising the pay of service men.

More Air Liners Now 'In the Army'

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Several score former air liners, stripped of passenger seats and fancy fittings and repainted an olive drab color, have joined the Army to carry soldiers and military cargo.

Air officials said today most of the 80 or more liners whose surrender to the War Department was announced a month ago, had been diverted to domestic and overseas routes prescribed by the Army, and their cargoes restricted to military purposes.

Crews are the same that flew and maintained the planes in peacetime commercial service, under the arrangement by which the War Department took over about a fourth of all air liners.

Latest to open a military cargo route is the Delta Air Lines in the South, which announced it would begin operations May 15. Pennsylvania Central, a new United Air Lines "Victory" subsidiary, and Braniff, among others, similarly have put to work the equipment diverted to war use.

Altogether the War Department has announced taking over about 110 air liners since Pearl Harbor.

'Co-operative' Vessel Ready for War Service

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Oliver Hazard Perry, first cargo ship built co-operatively by rival shipyards, is ready for wartime service. Built by the California Shipbuilding Corporation, the steamer was outfitted at the Consolidated Steel Corporation's yards.

Shipbuilders say this is the first time one shipyard has built a ship up to the launching point and had it completed by another company.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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/2

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

How's Your Geography?

J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

A. Northern Spain produces some excellent iron ore in considerable quantity, but about nine-tenths of it is exported to other countries for smelting because:
1. Spain lacks good coking coal.
2. The deposits are located far from markets.
3. The climate is too warm.

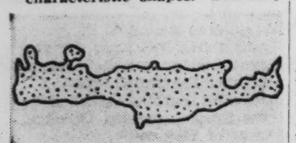
B. Which one of these rivers has been called: "One of the busiest waterways in the world?"
1. Monongahela.
2. Sacramento.
3. Connecticut.
4. Hudson.

C. Which one of these sources of power produces most of Amerıa's electricity?
1. Waterpower.
2. Petroleum.
3. Coal.
4. Wind.

D. One of these cities is the greatest railroad center in the world:
1. New York.
2. London.
3. Berlin.
4. Chicago.

E. How much coal is produced in the world yearly?
1. One half billion tons.
2. Three quarters billion tons.
3. One and one quarter billion tons.

F. Some places in the world are easily recognizable by their characteristic shapes. You may



have five points if you can identify this one from the list given below:
1. Sicily.
2. Malta.
3. Crete.
4. Sardinia.
5. Corsica.

Thinking Out Loud

Proverb for the day: All things will come to the other fellow if you sit down and wait.

Horse sense is just some stable thinking.

The more that people try to get even with one another, the more they get at odds.—Rays of Sunshine.

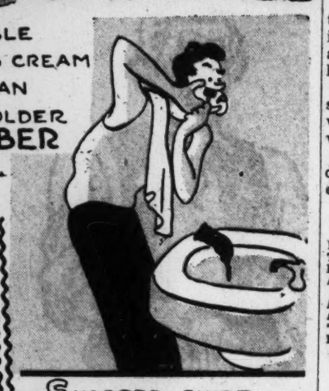
How's Your Geography?

Answers

A. Spain lacks good coking coal.
B. Monongahela.
C. Coal.
D. Chicago.
E. One and one quarter billion tons.
F. Crete.

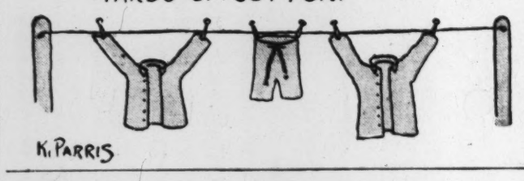
FACTS & FIGURES

SIXTY COLLAPSIBLE TUBES FOR SHAVING CREAM OR TOOTH PASTE CAN SUPPLY ENOUGH SOLDER FOR A MEDIUM BOMBER OR MEDIUM TANK.



IT'S A FACT ONE POUND OF DRIED WHOLE EGGS EQUALS 3 DOZEN OF LIQUID VARIETY

SHORTER SHIRT-TAILS ARE FAVORED BY THE NAT'L. ASSOC. OF SHIRT AND PAJAMA MANUFACTURERS — 1 INCH WOULD SAVE 4,000,000 YARDS OF COTTON.



K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Dog Tooth Violet Got Its Name?

The popular name of the **Erythronium americanum** is dog (or dog's) tooth violet. However, it is difficult to see how a more completely misleading name could have been hit upon for the plant, for it is not a violet but a member of the lily family. The plant is also known as "yellow adder's tongue," a name to which it might lay better claim, for the slender mottled

leaves suggest the skin of a snake, and the young shoots of the plant somewhat resemble the tongue of a snake.

Why the Number of Jewels in a Watch Is Always Odd?

If a watch is "full-jeweled" it has 23 jewels in its movement. The going barrel, the center wheel, the third wheel, the fourth wheel, the escape wheel, the lever, and the balance each have a pair of hole jewels. The balance, the lever, and the escape wheel each have pairs of cap jewels or end stones as well. The escapement has two pallet jewels and one roller jewel. It is the roller jewel which makes the total number invariably odd. In 21 jewel, 19 jewel, 17 jewel, and so on down to 7 jewel watches, various pairs of stones are omitted, leaving the total still an odd number. A 7-jewel watch, for instance, would probably contain two hole jewels and two cap jewels for the balance arbor, and the two pallet jewels and one roller jewel in the escapement.

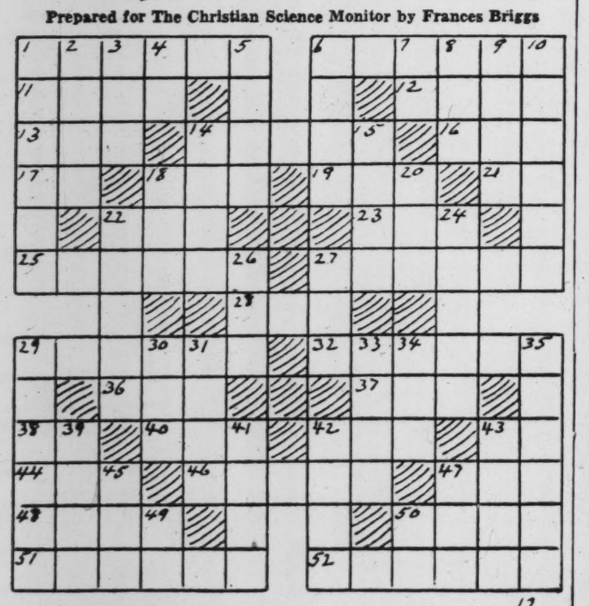
What a Point Is in Measuring Type Size?

In printing, a point is .013837 of an inch, or very slightly more than 72 points to the inch. It refers to the height of the letters in different type styles and sizes.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is author of "Keys of the Kingdom"?
6—What is the color of buttercups?
11—Where is Ottumwa?
12—It is said of what city that it was not built in a day?
13—Barranquilla is in what South American country (abbr.)?
14—Yom-toms are what?
16—Footlike part.
17—Near.
18—What is a snake of tropical America?
19—High in pitch.
21—What Canadian province was once called Acadia (abbr.)?
22—Who was queen of underworld in Norse mythology?
23—Would you don, eat, or row a jaman?
25—The Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of whom?
27—What is the vocal organ of birds?
28—What French city is a winter resort?
29—What is a machine for smoothing cloth by roller pressure?
32—What is an iron golf club, used for medium distances?
36—To observe.
37—Aberdeen, Scotland, is at mouth of what river?
38—Right (abbr.).
40—Who is queen of fairies mentioned by Shakespeare?
42—Would a balisaur have paws, fins, or ears (sing.)?
43—Decigram (abbr.).
44—Article.
46—What is an "air castle"?
47—What creature doth "improve each shining hour"?
48—Vessel's cargo is stowed where?
50—Who is object of Darby's affections?
51—What is a place where instruments of war are deposited?
52—Island of Paros was once noted for its fine what?

Down

1—What is a harvest fly?
2—What part of parsnip is used for the table?
3—What bird has a wise look?
4—Symbol for natrium is what?
5—Who is heroine of "A Doll's House"?
6—What is a city of Arizona?
7—Lira (abbr.).
8—To cut off.
9—A prognostic is what?
10—Thomas Hardy's novels are laid where?
14—Child's puppet is what?
15—What is a guideway in a knitting machine?
18—What is a thorny tree of India?
20—Sailor.
22—Would a sanga have horns, sails, or twigs?
24—What is a decima?
26—How might a poet write "open"?
27—Whole amount.
29—Lady Harriet is a character in what opera?
30—Jewel.
31—Plumbing is the art of working in what?
33—Keeper of the Garden of Eden.
34—Would you sew or eat mogadore?
35—What was first name of Ysaye, Belgian violinist?
39—What Norse god had hair and beard of the color of lightning?
41—Vicar of what English parish is said to have twice been a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant?
42—You would get rattan from what plant?
43—What is pine or fir wood?
45—Shade tree.
47—Short hair style
49—What is first of seven syllables used in solmization?
50—Junior (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

It Never Came

Mary, aged four, paying a visit to a friend with her mother, who is of a talkative nature, got tired and began to inquire about going home.

Her mother rebuked her, and said: "It's very rude to interrupt while I am speaking; you should wait until I finish."

"But," said Mary, sadly, "you don't finish."—Independent Forester.

The Old Lawn

My lawn is very, very old;
Three hundred years at least, I'm told.
It saw the Roundheads marching through,
And heard the cheers for Waterloo.

A man admired my lawn today,
And how it laughed to hear him say:
"Your bit of turf looks nice and flat,
Next year I'll have a lawn like that."
—Reginald Argell, in Independent Forester

Tall Stories

"Yes, I've seen a few bad crop years in my time, too. One year our string beans were so poor that the crop didn't even pay for the string."

"That's nothing. In 1914 our corn crop was so bad that my dad, who had a small appetite, ate up 14 acres of corn at a single meal."—Independent Forester.

Had the Cover On

"I take off my hat to people who can eat oysters. I tried them for dinner last night and one was my limit."

"What was the matter? Weren't they fresh? What did they look like when you opened the shells?"

"Oh, do you have to open them?"—Illustrated Weekly of India.

Daily Anecdote

Holmes' Reply

A socially prominent hostess once persuaded Oliver Wendell Holmes to attend a tea at her home. When he arrived, she introduced him to all her most important and impressive friends, proudly hoping that Dr. Holmes would notice and admire the intellectual quality of her social circle.

When Dr. Holmes rose to leave, the hostess asked him hopefully, "Well, Doctor, what do you think of the afternoon tea?"

Instead of the admiring praise which she had expected, the Doctor answered her question very briefly.

"It is giggle, gabble, gobble and git," he said.

Robot Fence

An "acoustic fence" equipped with robots which "hear" the slightest sound and report instantly to a watchman, provide the most efficient protection for war production factories.

Daily Quotation

Lord of the far horizons,
Give us the eyes to see
Over the verge of the sundown
The beauty that is to be.
—BLISS CARMAN

Monitor Camera Club from Ed. Arnold, Burlingame, Calif.

Clown Camouflage

Our War Effort

What can the citizen at home do to make the Army a stronger Army? For one thing he can stop trying to run that Army—and the country—from his armchair.

Paul V. McNutt

* * *

We are getting the finest type of young men from all over the country right now. I just came from visiting a couple of naval training stations. There is no better type of young man in the world. They are just tops, and we are getting a tremendous number.

Sec. of the Navy Frank Knox

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: "An Eskimo delicacy corresponding to our ice cream is compounded of tallow, seal oil, mossberries, and fish livers." Thanks—a single dip in a small cone will be ample.

Detroit News: The possibilities in parachute warfare seem scarcely to have been scratched. A thought is to drop a Normandie repair crew with its acetylene torches on inflammable Tokyo.

Punch ©: "Women dread the complete disappearance of cosmetics," says a writer. It certainly would be a shock for a girl to sit down at her dressing-table and find that she had run out of eyebrows.

A Soldier's Letter

Fort Devens, Mass.

Dear Folks:

I received your letter last Saturday and I sure was glad to get it. I want to answer it right away because we are busier than ever right now and it "kinda keeps a guy jumpin" between work and answering letters.

We had a swell trip up here and I saw a lot of country that I never expected to see and probably wouldn't have if I wasn't in the Army. It took us 10 days in all and we had a swell time. It was just short of 2000 miles and we went through 12 states; about 10 of them I had never been in before. . . .

We stopped in a town in Connecticut the day before we reached here and it was the best town that we've been in—all the fellows said the same thing. The town was called Stamford—about 30 miles from New York. We gassed our trucks at a filling station there and while we lined up waiting our turn, the people came around and passed out packages of candy, cookies, gum, etc. We parked the trucks on one of the main streets and I happened to park mine in front of a house. The man who lived in this house came out and we talked for about a half hour and then he invited me to come in to wash up and change uniforms. Well, I cleaned up in this house, even shampooed my hair, and when I was done, he invited me out to dinner with him—and boy, what a meal. He took me to a ritzy restaurant and I had everything from a shrimp cocktail down to a steak. In the meantime the people had organized parties at different clubs and homes.

The police were cruising around for soldiers who were not doing anything and right away they would take them to a party somewhere. We really didn't think there was a place like that in the country as it's the first place that we've ever hit that treated us so well. The police department even guarded our trucks for us so we would not have to post guards. Nice of them, don't you think?

I've spent the last two weekends in Boston with some of the fellows and have had a grand time.

Monitor Camera Club from Lady Violet Donegall, London

Morning Sun

A Verse for Today . . .

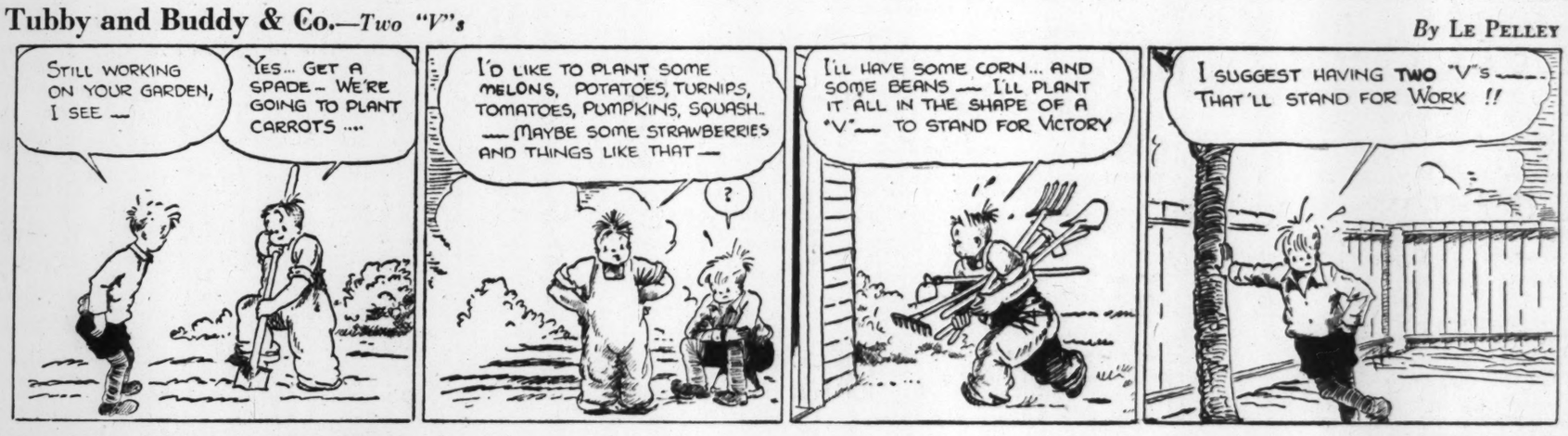
Look unto the heavens, and see; and behold the clouds which are higher than thou.—JOB. 35:5

The people up here are wonderful to us. Last night in Boston, they had a free show for us which was made up of all the vaudeville acts of all the theaters and nightclubs in town—and it was good. Ina Ray Hutton and her orchestra were there and with her was Jimmy Durante along with a whole gang of other swell acts—and the whole thing took about four hours. Then, the week before, we saw the stage production of "Louisiana Purchase" just as it had been shown in New York City and that was swell, too. That was also free to all soldiers and sailors and the theater was crowded. There's also a lot of U. S. O. shows that come to camp, so there's really a lot more to do here than there was at Fort ——. Our barracks are only a block from the Service Club and canteen, and the bus and cabs stop right at our door, so everything is quite handy. . . .

Bob

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two "V"s*

By LE PELLEY


STILL WORKING ON YOUR GARDEN, I SEE —
YES... GET A SPADE — WE'RE GOING TO PLANT CARROTS ....
I'D LIKE TO PLANT SOME MELONS, POTATOES, TURNIPS, TOMATOES, PUMPKINS, SQUASH.. — MAYBE SOME STRAWBERRIES AND THINGS LIKE THAT —
?
I'LL HAVE SOME CORN... AND SOME BEANS — I'LL PLANT IT ALL IN THE SHAPE OF A "V" — TO STAND FOR VICTORY
I SUGGEST HAVING TWO "V"s — THAT'LL STAND FOR WORK !!

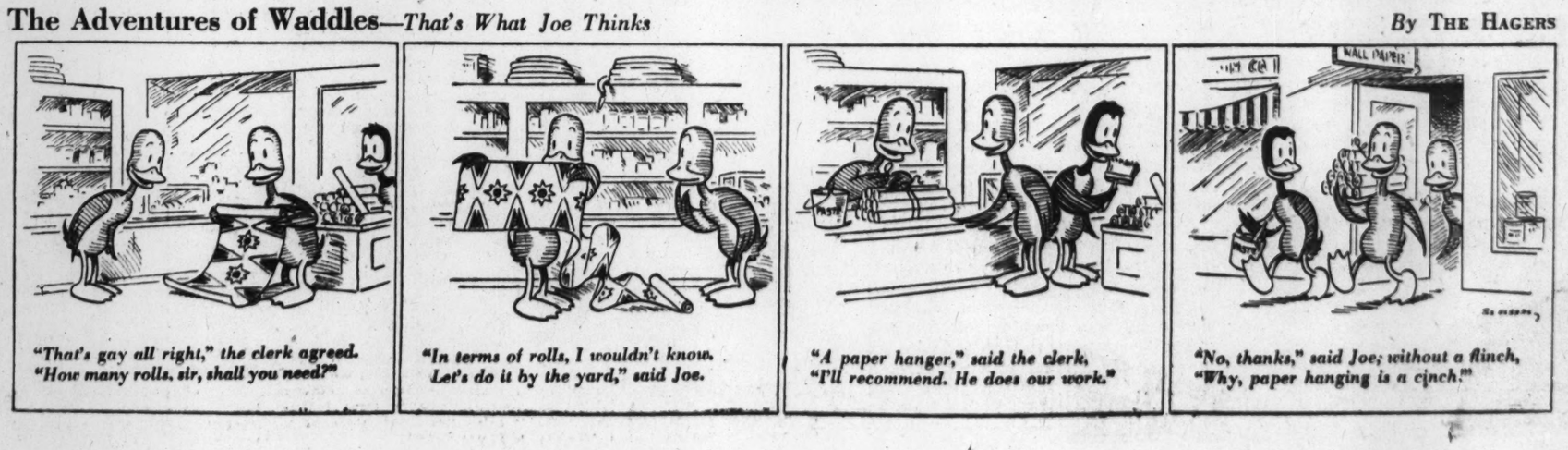
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just the Kind of Place and Playmates I Like*

By RODGERS

This morning the little girl introduced me to Chester, her pet mule—
And did we have a grand time romping around!
I tell you, if it weren't for the Boss and my other friends, I could settle down right here without any trouble at all!
Yes sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That's What Joe Thinks*

By THE HAGERS


"That's gay all right," the clerk agreed. "How many rolls, sir, shall you need?"
"In terms of rolls, I wouldn't know. Let's do it by the yard," said Joe.
"A paper hanger," said the clerk, "I'll recommend. He does our work."
WALL PAPER
"No, thanks," said Joe; without a flinch, "Why, paper hanging is a cinch."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Drives

Has the long-awaited spring drive of the Nazis finally opened in Russia? News from the Crimean front is being so interpreted, but the size of the attack there is not yet clear. The peoples of the United Nations have been wondering, spending too much time wondering, where the blow would fall. They have tried to get a hint from Hitler's speeches or from supposed "inside" stories from Germany. The delay has persuaded some that the Nazis are finished. Attention might more usefully be devoted to the United Nations' own drive.

For it is the push of Allied production and the prospect that in another year the Axis will be outmatched in machines that goads the Japanese to desperate risks and makes almost certain a last gamble by Hitler. Victories on the factory front have caused Donald Nelson to say that the Allies are now outproducing the Axis. The brilliant conversion of American industry to war work promises an output this year above the figures—at the time called fantastic—which President Roosevelt in January announced as goals. Business Week has just estimated current Allied war production at $75,000,000,000 a year as against $65,000,000,000 for the Axis and its prisoners.

The United States right now is producing machines and materials for war at the rate of $36,000,000,000 a year, and by next year is expected to reach a $70,000,000,000 pace. Let no one complacently assume that that means the war is won. The Axis Powers have accumulated — by past production — a reservoir of equipment which may still exceed the Allies' present supplies. Moreover, the United Nations face the problem of getting both men and material to the main fighting fronts. From either the British or American arsenals ships—all too few of them—must carry everything but bombers across thousands of miles of water. For the next few months they have no surplus.

The military men believe Hitler's only chance is to break Russian resistance this summer. That is why they have been so sure that he would launch an all-out offensive. There have been reports that the Nazis are making no plant repairs, but centering efforts on production for one big effort this year, knowing that repairs won't help next year if they fail.

Whether the Nazi drive has finally started must be of interest to the people of the United Nations. But they will be wise to give their chief attention to their own production offensive. For whether Hitler is now opening up in Russia or whether he will suddenly break loose in the Mediterranean, there is every reason to believe that one more desperate and well-prepared offensive will be attempted. Unless the Axis is restrained by some means not now visible, the powers of the United Nations will be taxed to the limit this summer. Every thought, every sacrifice devoted to their own spring drive will help to shorten the war.

"Joe" Weber

He made theatergoers laugh for fifty years. That would be an epitaph satisfactory to Joe Weber. His part of the historic stage partnership with Lew Fields called for him to be the man of few words, the simple, trusting butt of the voluble, fast-thinking Lew. The laugh was always on Joe because Lew could talk him into any sort of ridiculous enterprise. The cream of the joke was that the spectators were really laughing at themselves and their own similar experiences.

Events always proved Joe to be right, for he never could quite believe it possible to get something for nothing even when Lew painted his most dazzling pictures of the sudden wealth that would be theirs if . . .

Using this simple formula made out of human nature, Lew and Joe needed only to work out new variations of "a joke that audiences always laugh at," to quote from Aristophanes. They knew that audiences are amused as a whole only by clean fun. One can imagine Joe, cutting out a doubtful jest from the script, saying, "Mamma wouldn't like that, Lew." And Lew retorting: "Joe, for once you are right."

The Lady Next Door says that inflation doesn't worry her at all. Just give her the tires, she says, and she'll blow them up with a bicycle pump, if necessary.

Since ships are launched by "greasing" the skids with bananas, the banana-split addict feels the maritime interests will look after his needs.

A "Little Madagascar"?

Like that great island just occupied by the British off the east coast of Africa, little Martinique, of the Windward group in the Caribbean, is strategically important to the United Nations. It could become a source of added danger to Allied trade routes north and south, and east and west. It can also be useful to the United States' effort to rid these routes of Nazi submarines which may be refueling near by.

It is not surprising that the United States should move to guard its interests at this time by negotiation with Admiral Robert, Vichy's lord of islands in the New World, or that Washington should go over the head of Laval in this matter. It is precisely because a man of Laval's stamp has come to power that Vichy's control of Martinique becomes immediately dangerous for America. At Martinique are a French aircraft carrier, with the 100 planes made by the United States for the French Republic, and two cruisers. It would be possible for the Nazis, via Laval, to use the island as a weather-report station and for other purposes.

Laval may threaten to outlaw any agreement reached by Washington with Admiral Robert, even while Vichy's Ambassador to Washington is being quoted as hoping the negotiations succeed! There can be little significance in these remarks of Vichy's agents at home or abroad except as they indicate a desire to avoid a showdown with the United States. Food for Martinique, and proximity of American naval power to the island, are more decisive factors than Laval's wishes.

As for the French people, either on the island or in the homeland, Vichy will not convince them that American demands in Martinique are as much a threat to the French Empire as were the demands granted by Vichy to the Japanese in Indo-China. Admiral Robert does not lack a precedent for an agreement with the United States. As for the man who threatens to outlaw it, one understands, of course, that if Hitler says he must, he must.

Where Saving Pinches

Compulsory saving is bound to come in the United States if the war lasts as long and costs as much as military observers expect. Voluntary campaigns have the merit of permitting the individual to write his own ticket according to his circumstances. But they do not keep up with the war cost and, more serious, they do not withdraw from circulation anything like the amount that must be withdrawn if inflation is to be prevented.

Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee asserts there will be an "inflationary gap" of $35,000,000,000 between the amount of civilian goods available this year and the amount of income floating around to purchase these goods—unless Spartan measures are taken to absorb some of the income into war savings and taxes. He proposes a compulsory savings plan which would begin with pay-check deductions of 6 per cent or more and follow a rising schedule to the point of requiring investment of all net income of an individual above $25,000. This probably is a drastic schedule which would undergo some softening under congressional debate but it poses an issue which Congress and the Administration soon must face.

Adoption of a compulsory savings plan will run into several complications in its effect on differently situated individuals. So, for that matter, does the selective draft for military service, and while the draft has been formulated to work as equitably as possible, its necessity is no longer contested.

As has been pointed out on this page, there are some persons whose incomes have not risen while others have risen sharply during the last year or two. Some are paying off debts while others have a clear opportunity to save. Some type of tax would be desirable which would force a larger saving from increased incomes than from static incomes. It might also be proposed that a credit be given for any debt payment, since these have the same economic effect as savings. Beyond this, the point probably will be raised that idle capital funds or past savings should be forced into Government service to help win the war along with the levies on current earnings.

These are incidental complexities in the satisfactory working out of a compulsory savings plan. They are not so serious as to weigh in any appreciable degree against consideration of such a plan. But they should be solved in as equitable a manner as possible in order to make the general policy most acceptable.

Our Readers Say—

"The War Against Inflation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The need for preserving "relative equality of sacrifice on the home front" is well set forth in your editorial, "The War Against Inflation."

It is all well enough to say that our citizens will renounce greed, but to get a satisfactory result we must have an all-inclusive ceiling over prices to include farmer as well as the wage earner and even the professional man. This ceiling must be broad enough to cover rents.

Price control must be tied up with an industrial mobilization so comprehensive that it will increase production, find substitutes, allocate supplies, standardize and simplify production, utilize small businesses, bring about profit and money control and take the profit out of war. We must not go too far, however. We must be careful not to stop the flow of munitions or neglect the needs of the civilian population.

I am sorry to see you referred to the Baruch plan for "freezing" prices. The price ceiling I have been advocating is not to be a rigid one. It may be lifted or lowered as occasion requires to meet injustices or inequalities.

I am quite convinced that the attitude of the people will be an important element in ultimately forcing the adoption of this plan. Polls recently taken indicate that public sentiment favors it. That sentiment will find expression in Congress.

Your editorial was very lucid and should help immeasurably in the public's understanding of the problem.

New York — BERNARD M. BARUCH

[Editor's Note—It is unfortunate that the term price-"freezing" has become current in connection with plans which propose rather to "jell" the price, wage, rent, and profit situation but still to provide flexibility for adjustments. The Christian Science Monitor believes that public support for some such over-all control is of utmost importance.]

Stop World War III Now!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many thanks for your leading editorial about the Republican Party and isolationism.

It is largely because the American people so nonchalantly threw away the Nation's victory, power and prestige twenty-odd years ago that they are now compelled to regain at great cost and sacrifice that very same victory, might, and prestige. Only when Americans fully realize the extent of that with which they so carelessly parted then, will they truly realize what they are fighting for now.

Please keep up your editorials about winning the peace, to which winning the war is merely the preliminary step. We do not doubt the ultimate success of the United Nations, but we do believe there is grave danger that, flushed with rejoicing over the cessation of carnage and destruction, the American people will fail to undertake the long, arduous and trying task of framing, ratifying and enforcing thenceforward and thereafter a just and permanent peace.

Washington — H. W. LUCE

The Paradox of Aid to Vichy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Commenting on General de Gaulle's speech deprecating the inconsistencies placed in the way of our Allies, the Free French, The Christian Science Monitor gave as one of the "paradoxes" of the situation, that "the British do not have diplomatic relations with Vichy, yet they condone the shipping of American materials to Vichy-ruled North Africa for possible re-transfer there to the Germans."

"Condonation," which Webster defines as "voluntary overlooking," is hardly the British position regarding the above shipments from this country, for it will be remembered that last year one or two oil tankers were intercepted by the British Navy and taken to Bermuda, and only allowed to proceed subsequently at the request of Washington. Mr. Churchill declared to a somewhat disappointed House of Commons that in this matter it was necessary "to bow to the wishes of the American Government." This is not therefore voluntary in the accepted sense of the word.

Boston — ERNEST F. BARRY

"No-Holiday for Teachers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not to minimize the work of the teachers, bless 'em, but to claim some credit for the several thousand housewives and businessmen who acted as registrars in the first two selective service registrations, may I point out that your editorial, "No Holiday for Teachers," left the impression that these registration jobs were filled throughout the Nation solely by teachers.

In Cook County, which includes Chicago, the registration was carried out for the most part in school buildings, but the bulk of the registrars here were volunteers from among patriotic citizens, a great many of whom had other work, and sacrificed something to help. How do I know? I was one of them.

It was a delightful experience, though. The registrants in no case that came to my attention offered any resistance or caused any embarrassment. They were for the most part eager, and all were congenial and co-operative. In that we were registering very often our neighbors, we also had an opportunity to become better acquainted. W. R.

Chicago

Bows for Bonds?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for Margaret Lee Runbeck's inspiring "The Little Hat That Isn't There." I like very much the idea of wearing a bow to represent the hat that has gone into our war effort, and as I gaily decided to wear an old dress for another year I thought, Why not a bow on each shoulder of such—one bow to represent the frock we didn't buy and one to stand for the war bond we purchased instead!

Boston — R. L.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Whittling It Down

Down the Middle of the Road

Get to Know the Service Men

By Erwin D. Canham

This is unnecessary advice to a great many millions of Americans. But to those who, like myself all too frequently, lead a busy office life, or to those who are wrapped up in a domestic routine, it is urgently important to say: "Don't miss the opportunity to get acquainted with our service men."

In the first place, the men in service want to get acquainted with you. If they are far away from their own homes, they want to see the inside of yours. They want to see again what they are fighting for, and it is embodied very well in the American home. They want to be with ordinary folks. They want to talk with you. They don't want special treatment. If they could go out in the kitchen and get some chocolate cake and a bottle of milk, they would be supremely happy.

Thus it is that you can do a good deal for the service men. You can help their morale by showing them that all Americans are really their kind of folks. You can give purpose and warmth to their service. You can repay them, a little, for what they are doing for you. You can shake yourself out of the aloofness in which altogether too many of us live, and you can begin to learn something of the greatness of the thing that is happening in America in our days.

* * *

And so it is that the service men may do more for you than you will do for them. Americans who have not had direct contact with service men may not realize what splendid fellows they are. What gentlemen they are. How modest, how good-humored, how determined, how purposeful, how efficient, how strong they are. They are, in short, *your* sons in uniform. They are not roughnecks from the other side of the tracks.

Traveling a good bit on the trains lately, and having heard stories of service men drinking excessively on them, I was prepared for a rather boisterous and—shall we say—ultra-collegiate-football atmosphere. Well, the trains are heavily laden with service men on their way to posts or on furlough. They are lively. They drink more than they should. But I rate them several notches ahead of massed undergraduates, and in many cases they have been traveling in earnest, normal sobriety.

But what is most impressive is that the traveling public talks to the soldiers and the soldiers talk to the public. Last week in Illinois, I saw three soldiers and a bearded refugee professor get into a fascinating and most informative discussion of Central Europe around a dining car table. I myself had a good many invaluable chances to talk with soldiers, sailors, or airmen and they all gave me a great deal. * * *

Last Saturday night, in a club car crossing Ohio, I witnessed a scene that proved that our Army is democratic. Perhaps the scene could have happened in Russia, but I don't believe the much vaunted democratic army in Germany could match it. It certainly couldn't have happened in many other places.

A handsome, curly-topped private came into the car and sat down in an easy chair, his overseas cap jauntily on the side of his head. After a few minutes a tanned and determined looking lady across the aisle tapped her own coiffure and said to the private: "Hat."

"We're supposed to wear it," he said.

"Oh, no you're not," retorted the lady.

"Maybe you know more about it than I do," said the private pleasantly.

"I do," said the lady firmly. "I happen to be married to a Lieutenant-Colonel."

"Oh, pardon me, lady," said the private, snatching his cap from his head and stuffing it into his hip pocket.

Unabashed, the private continued: "Well, Lieutenant-Colonels are all right, some of 'em."

"So is the Army—some of 'em," said the lady. "We're mighty proud of our Army. We want to keep up its traditions."

Then the private crossed the aisle, sat down next to the Lieutenant-Colonel's wife, and proceeded to take just about as stiff and effective a tongue lashing as I have heard for a long time. He needed it. He had been just as brash as Hollywood's version of a private. He had the usual squawks and complaints. He uttered them. The officer's wife told him just what they didn't add up to, and precisely how he ought to make a man of himself. She made him mad, and then she cooled him off, and then she took him to pieces, and then she put him together again. It was a beautiful job. I think it worked.

It is, perhaps, up to officers to teach their men how to behave on trains, and they have done very well with a great majority. When an officer isn't there, an officer's wife can sometimes do even better.

But if the public will treat service men like people, will expect maturity of them, it will be doing much. For the most part, though, it is the service men who will teach the rest of us maturity: will teach us the meaning of acceptance of democracy's responsibilities.

Mirror of World Opinion

What the Soldier Hates

An American soldier enlists and enters the arena of war . . . sustained by a sense of justification and a keen feeling of aversion for all his adversary represents. Nor is he impelled by personal hatred of the one at whom his bullet is fired or his bayonet is poised. . . .

Wars are not waged to gratify personal hatreds. No American will contend that our soldiers should enter a conflict hating any individual on the other side or even the race he represents. "In the name of the God of hosts," cried Amos, we are expected to "hate the evil and love the good." We hate everything for which the Nazis stand in war and in peace because we hate evil. Our fighting men hate the treachery of foes who indiscriminately kill the halt and the blind, who torture women and debase children, who destroy hope and happiness, who mock piteous pleas for mercy, who defile the fountains of truth and justice.—*The Salt Lake* (Utah) *Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

The Serbs' Place Among Slavs

By R. H. Markham

Americans of Slavic origin recently staged at Detroit a remarkable demonstration of American unity and of devotion to democracy. Among the dozen Slavic groups represented, the principal heroes were the Serbs.

The Serbian General, Drazha Mihailovitch, was given more applause than any other individual, and the few thousand brave Serbian Chetniks fighting in the Serbian mountains shared honors with the enormous "Red Army."

The number of Slavs in the world exceeds 200,000,000 and the Serbs among them barely reach the number of 7,000,000, equal to the population of New York City. Yet the Serbs are the pride of the whole Slav race.

That is not an accident. Serbian bravery and love of freedom are well established national traits. The Serbs have seldom compromised with foreign or domestic tyrants. They are among the few European peoples that brooked no foreign dynasty on their thrones. As Americans exalted the rail-splitter, Lincoln, so Serbs exalted to kingship their fellow farmer, Black George. They call Prime Ministers by their first names and ruthlessly depose despotic rulers.

They tend to be extremists, as Kentucky mountaineers or as Texans at Alamo. But they have also shown much Slav co-operation and solidarity. During recent days, that has become notable, in spite of difficulties. The Serbs have suffered at the hands of their brothers, the Croatian Ustashi, and also at the hands of other Slavs, the Bulgarians. Likewise, they have reasons to resent the activities of many pro-Hitler Slovaks. Yet, of all Slav organizations in the United States, the official Serbian societies and the Serbian-language press most unreservedly supported the Slav Congress. * * *

It is notable that the head of the American Serbian church was at the Congress in his official capacity and he was accompanied by other Serbian priests. They participated in meetings with radical anti-clerical delegates and even with Communists. The Orthodox church has suffered terribly at the hands of Russian Communists, yet their Serbian Orthodox clergymen overlooked past offenses in order to strengthen the United Front.

Even the extremist Serbian nationalistic organization, the Srbska Narodna Odbrana, came out in favor of Slav co-operation.

A moving appeal for unity has just been issued by one of the most famous Serbs in America, the gifted physical scientist, Nikola Tesla. He says:

> This year, the destiny of the entire world will be decided. This year, 1942, the forces of evil, gathered around Hitler, must be destroyed. To achieve that we need the joint effort of all the United Nations; we need it to the utmost.
>
> President Roosevelt and Mr. Donald Nelson have appealed to the American people to produce to the utmost. To reach their goal, we need complete harmony. Any dissension among us destroys our war efforts and gives help to the enemy.
>
> Therefore, brothers and sisters, as the oldest Serb-Yugoslav American, I appeal to you to be united. The present deeds of our brothers in the old country are worthy of our heroic folk poetry. They add new luster to a brilliant tradition. What courage and strength of character it took for condemned Serbian boys to face Nazi executioners and shout, "We are Serbian children, shoot if you will!" . . .
>
> Let us be worthy of the tradition they create! Let us not permit the hatred of brother against brother to tarnish this glory. Whatever the enemy may say, the destiny of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is one. Here in America it is easier to fulfill our duties than in the Balkans, where men face guns. By uniting and by working together, let us show ourselves true to our own Yugoslav people, to America, to humanity.
>
> Who acts differently does not follow the good path. * * *

It is also worthy of note and commendation that the leading Serbian-language paper in America, the *Srbobran* of Pittsburgh, has adopted a policy of loyal co-operation.

For many months that paper gave itself almost exclusively to the spreading of dissension and the preaching of hatred among Yugoslavs. Some of its writers carried on furious polemics, as the most fanatical spreaders of hate in Belgrade, Skoplje, and Sarajevo coffee houses have done.

But now that destructive course has been changed. Serb papers here, as well as Serb fighters in the Balkans and Serb workers in American factories, are giving their full support to the cause of freedom.

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